THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Shore End Spliced to the Deep Sea Cable—The Operators at Work—A Napoleonic Freak—The French Emperor Dictates a Message to be Sent to Himself.

The following intelligence will acquaint our readers with the perfect success of the new submarine cable undertaking:—

The Cable Spliced to the Shore End.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON, July 14, 1869.—The ocean cable was spliced to the shore end to-day by the steamer William Corry.

The cause of the failure to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost. The buoy was easily found, but when taken up it was discovered that the cable was detached, and it was therefore necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made the instruments and the full staff of operators were sent on shore, and communication was soon opened with Brest.

How Nap Will Test It.

Sir James Anderson, the commander of the Great Eastern, had brought with him a sealed message which had been prepared by the Emperor Napoleon, and the purport of which was to remain unknown until it was opened on this side of the Atlantic upon the completion of the cable, when the message was to be sent to the Emperor over the wires in order that he might thus judge of the accuracy of the transmission. This message was sent to France to-day.

What the Cabinet Say of the Cable.

The *N. Y. Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:—

"With the exception of the 'opinion' of Attorney-General Hoar and the letters addressed to the French and the British Minister by Secretary Fish, no action has been taken by the Government to prevent the landing of the French cable on the coast of Massachusetts. Secretary Boutwell has not, as reported in some quarters, ordered a United States revenue cutter to proceed to the point where it is proposed to land the cable on United States territory and prevent it, nor is it likely that any such course will be pursued. The matter was pending in Congress at the adjournment, and it will probably be left to that body to settle it. Secretary Fish considered it his duty to place the French Minister in possession of the facts so far as the action of our Government has been developed relative to the landing of the cable, so that he might inform his Government of the risk it must run in attempting to land the cable on United States territory without authority from Congress.

"The point to be insisted upon is that the Government of the United States shall have equal facilities and privileges over the cable with that of France. This seems to be about the only objection to the landing of the cable in the minds of Government officials. This, too, was the principal object which the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had in view in reporting and urging the passage of the bill to prevent the landing of any foreign cable on the shores of the United States without the consent of Congress. There does not seem to be any very strict law on the subject beyond what is cited by the Attorney-General in his "opinion" on the question, and some good lawyers regard that rather as a labored report to strain a point in favor of the Atlantic cable monopoly than as sound law. If the cable is actually landed, some action may be taken by the Government to prevent its being worked, at least until Congress meets. What course will be pursued does not seem to be known just now."

How the Cable Rests.

The cable, as now laid, starts in very shallow water from Minor bay, but in four or five miles it deepens from seventeen to twenty fathoms, and then gradually shelves from thirty to sixty-eight and ninety fathoms. At this level, but on the whole gradually deepening, it continues till in a line with the westernmost part of the Irish coast, where, taking a northern course, it passes down a gentle slope of sand that continues descending till the depth increases from 200 to 800 and 900 fathoms, and then in a short distance to 1700 fathoms. Over all the rest of the course to mid-ocean the bottom is mud, shells and sand, and with a uniform depth of about 2000 and 2200 fathoms. At these great depths there is an absolute cessation of all motion. Over such a bottom the line is taken in an arc of a large circle, the most southerly point of the cable being in forty-two degrees north latitude, and the most northerly forty-eight degrees. Along the southern end of the Newfoundland bank it is sunk in about 150 to 200 fathoms, the water on the bank itself varying from fifty to ninety fathoms. Thus it is completely sheltered from ice, which, if the icebergs pass the bank at all, must clear the cable, which lies under its lee, by some hundred fathoms or more. From this point it is taken up due north in the channel between the Green bank and the St. Pierre bank in an almost unvarying depth of 500 fathoms. From this point out the course is over very regular shoal water, so to speak—being at no part less than 100 fathoms and generally over 150—to its termination.

How Defects are Discovered—A Delicate Piece of Mechanism.

During the whole course of the Great Eastern messages have been continually passing from the shore to the ship; and while the latter has only on rare occasions, owing to the trouble and danger of making the necessary shifting of connections, returned the compliment, each roll or pitch of the huge vessel has been faithfully indicated by the delicate instrument at Brest. This instrument is that now universally adopted in working all long submarine lines—the reflecting galvanometer. The principle of this most delicate instrument was discovered a few years since by a German electrician named Weber. The instrument consists of a small mirror with a magnet laid across its back, and that the two are very small indeed may be judged by the fact that both together weigh less less than three-eighths of a grain. This infinitesimally small reflector, which is intensely bright, is suspended by a silk thread as fine as a hair in the midst of a small circular coil of insulated copper wires. Directly a current is sent through this circular coil, no matter how slight, it induces another eccentric current within its circle, which acts in an opposite direction, and this causes the little magnet at the back of the mirror to turn to right or left, and, of course, to turn the little mirror with its reflecting ray of light with it. By a very simple arrangement this fine ray of light is thrown upon a horizontal graduated scale, about three feet long and three feet distant from the mirror. Thus, when a current is sent through the little circular coil round the mirror, the magnet is acted upon, and turns the mirror with its ray of light—say on the left of the scale in front of it. When the current is reversed, and that is instantly done by pressing a little key in the speaking instrument, the current in the circular coil is reversed and sent in the opposite direction, and this in turn sends the ray of light from the mirror on the opposite side of the scale to the right. When the ray of light rests stationary on any part of the scale it means a dot; when it moves rapidly to the right or left it means so many dashes, according to the distance it goes. Thus the little pencil of light makes dots or dashes on the scale, just as the old Morse instrument used to make them in visible ink on paper, and any combination of words or letters or figures can be formed and read with the utmost ease by the receiving clerk, who is watching how the light moves and dictating the letters and words it sends. When the cable is at rest the light remains stationary in the centre of the scale at zero. When a fault occurs the loss of electricity is shown by the currents, or the reverse currents, turning the light more to the right or left of the centre of the scale than it should do. When a total fault occurs—that is, when the cable has parted—the little ray of light flies off the scale altogether, and is never seen again until the mischief is repaired. So exquisitely delicate is this instrument that most distinct messages have been sent through the whole length of the present French cable with no greater battery power than that afforded by a lady's thimble filled with weak sulphuric acid and water. It was by this reflecting galvanometer that the watchers at Brest knew whether the Great Eastern, at the other end of the long rope of hemp and steel, was steady or not. Each roll of the ship produced a slight magnetic current in her vast coils, which, transmitted through the cable to the sensitive instrument, turned the ray of light to the right or to the left of the scale, thus showing in a fraction of a section of time the precise degree and rapidity at which the vessel was rolling. This unceasing vibration followed the voyage of the ship, marking its progress and incidents to the close.

The Enemies of the Cable.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, July 13.

The French cable seems to have encountered the especial official enmity of the Attorney-General of the United States, and now Secretary Fish has joined in the attack upon it. With two such powerful personages enlisted for the maintenance of the present monopoly in ocean telegraphy, those who are reaping from this source a golden harvest by extortionate charges are in hopes to prevent the entrance and establishment of a competitive element which will tend to diminish their unreasonably swollen gains. In the interest of free communication and unfettered trade, we trust that the hopes and plans of the monopolists will be defeated, no matter by whom sustained.

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

How a Father Tied the Hands of a Son Until He Attains the Age of Thirty-five.

Marshal (Mich.) Cor. Indiana Tribune.

A case of unusual interest, and in which a large amount of property is involved, is now pending in our court. In 1860 Joseph Sibley, an old resident of this place, and a man of wealth, formed a partnership with Horace J. Perrin, also of this place, in the banking and milling business and general speculation. In September, 1864, Mr. Sibley died, the partnership having not yet expired. He left but one heir, a son then nineteen years of age. He left to his widow, in lieu of dower, the sum of $20,000, in addition to her homestead, and, with the exception of two or three legacies, bequathed the whole remaining portion of his estate to Francis M. Sibley, his son. He, however, nominated five executors, who were to have entire charge of the estate, They were directed to pay to his principal legatee the sum of $1000 per year until he should reach the age of twenty-one, when he was to have $3000, and $1000 per year until he should be twenty-five, when, if in the opinion of the executors he would not squander or waste it, he should receive $10,000 and $1000 per year until thirty, when he was to have $15,000, if thought by his executors competent to manage it, and $1000 per year until thirty-five, when if, in the opinion of his executors he should be possessed of sufficient discretion to take care of the estate, they were to give him the whole. If not, they were directed to retain it for his heirs, and if he should die without issue, then to the collateral heirs of the testator. Mr. H. J. Perrin was named as one of these executors, and was the only one of the number who qualified or ever acted. He proceeded with the settlement of the estate, set apart the legacy, etc., but having quarrelled with young Sibley, and that gentleman not feeling satisfied with the management of the estate, filed a bill in chancery against the executors, setting forth that M. Perrin had in his hands of partnership property about $250,000, of which $150,000 belonged to him as the heir and legatee of his father, and asking the court to decree that an account be taken and Perrin be compelled to pay over; also setting forth that, inasmuch as but one of the five executors had qualified or acted, and as the estate had been substantially settled, he, the complainant, was entitled at once to come into possession of the whole; the trust was a personal one; that unless all acted the action of the balance would not be valid; and that he was at once entitled to the estate, and discharged from the discretionary power of the executors. To this the defendant demurred, alleging a complete remedy at law, and that, as to the first part of the bill, the Probate Court alone had jurisdiction to settle the matter, and that the Court of Chancery would only interfere to aid the Probate Court in some collateral matter, and as to the second part of the bill the defendant takes issue and claims that, as a matter of law, one executor out of a number may act; that when the trust is coupled with an interest, and when a trust is created bearing a discretionary power as to the execution, one might execute it, distinguishing this case from a mere naked trust. The argument was heard on the demurrer on Saturday before Judge Woodruff at chambers. The questions were very ably argued by E. W. Meddaugh, of Detroit, for the complainant, and by D. D. Hughes of this city, in support of the demurrer. A decision has not yet been given.

CALAMITY.

A Man Burned by Molten Iron.

The Lewistown (Pa.) *True Democrat* says:—On Wednesday of last week, soon after the one o'clock whistle blew for the men to commence work at Freedom Iron and Steel Works, the whistle blew an alarm. On reaching the cupola room it was found that the bar upon which rested the supports of the bottom of the cupola which was in use, and which at the time contained five tons of molten iron nearly ready to run out, had broken, and that James A. Junkin, furnace builder, and George Bearly, his helper, both of this place, who were engaged in making repairs under the cupola, had been caught in the plunging mass of molten iron and cinder and terribly burned. Mr. Junkin ran out of the cupola room, followed by Mr. Bearly, their clothes in flames.

Some men at work in the rear of the engine house first saw them, and did all they could to smother the flames and relieve them of their burning clothes. Physicians were sent for at once, and in the meantime everything was done that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the injured men. They were removed to their homes during the afternoon, and Mr. Bearly, the surface of whose body was burnt to a crisp, almost, from head to foot, died the same evening. Mr. Junkin, whose injuries were chiefly confined to his legs, from the hips down, lingered until Monday, when death ended his sufferings. Mr. Junkin was aged about forty-two years, and leaves a family. Mr. Bearly was a son of Daniel Bearly, aged twenty-six, and unmarried. Mr. Junkin had taken out a life insurance policy for $1000 only in February last.

The cupola bottom was secured in the manner in general use, and it was considered perfectly secure by those in charge of the cupolas, who are careful and experienced men, and had examined the supports during the morning. No possible blame, therefore, can be attached either to the workmen or the company. As evidence of the general prudence and carefulness which characterize the management at Freedom, it is worthy of mention that this is the first serious accident which ever occurred at these works.

—A South Carolina court has decided that a bachelor, even with servants in his employ, is not such a "head of a family" as to entitle him to secure a homestead against levy and sale.

GENERALITIES.

What Next?

The multifarious purposes to which paper has already been applied would seem to have been indefinitely increased by a Mr. Favy's new texture, secured by an English patent. We are not informed of the components of the material, but they are said to be some animal and vegetable substances never before used. When reduced to a pulp, and bleached, the completed fabric is a sort of felt, of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility, and strength. It can be sewed with the needle as tightly as woven fabrics, and already tablecloths, quilts, shoes, and petticoats are in market all made from the new material.

Rather Startling.

A London firm have just obtained a patent for a method, startling to "old salts" in its originality, for catching whales by means of electricity. By their plan every whale-boat is provided with a galvanic battery. Wires from opposite poles run down to the points of each set of harpoons. When the whale is sufficiently near two harpoons are thrown as nearly simultaneously as possible, and when imbedded the flesh of the monster completes the circuit. The charge is expected to be sufficiently powerful to paralyze the animal, so that the small boat may advance and despatch him at leisure.

A Miracle Worker.

The pastor of Bohle, near Hagen, in Westphalia, has been working, or said to work, miraculous cures; and omnibuses and country carts have been conveying crowds from the nearest stations. Men, women, children, seek a cure for cancer, epilepsy, lameness, and other ailments that flesh is heir to, and probably with the same result. A correspondent writes that he had observed a poor woman who went to the pastor lame in the morning carried back to the station in a similar state in the afternoon. But if the patients derive no benefit, the place does. From two hundred to five hundred persons visit it daily; lodgings are hardly to be had for money, and the inns in the neighborhood do a thriving trade.

A New Railroad.

The first spike on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad was driven on Monday, June 28, at Coatesville. This road commences at Wilmington, Delaware, intersecting the Pennsylvania Road at Coatesville, and the Reading Railroad at Birdsboro, and running to Reading. It is seventy-one miles in length, and passes through one of the most fertile and thickly peopled districts in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and, by its geographical position, must become one of the great avenues by which the anthracite and bituminous coal will reach a shipping point on the water. The entire road will be completed and equipped and in running order by January, 1870. From the large and rich manufacturing districts through which this road runs, it must prove largely remunerative. It passes within two miles of twenty-five towns and villages, and by the doors of fifty-eight manufacturing establishments, among which are anthracite furnaces, rolling mills, cotton mills, woollen factories, paper mills, foundries, grist mills, and many others.

How Spurgeon Looks and Preaches.

We listened to the celebrated Spurgeon at his tabernacle last Sabbath. Six thousand people were in attendance. He gave us a good strong orthodox discourse—so much as that I may say of it. Spurgeon is an easy extemporaneous speaker, possesses the merit of distinct enunciation, and illustrates his points and enforces his arguments by very apt and sometimes very striking illustrations. He is not dramatic, as I supposed, but rather quiet in his style. There is, however, a magnetism in his manner after all, in his earnest appearance, and, I will say, in his bright eye too, that enchains the attention of his audience. He is by no means so able as Beecher nor so graphic as Chapin, nor yet so logical as one or two preachers of Troy I might name, but he is really a magnetic man, and will always draw large numbers to hear him. In appearance he is rather inclined to portliness, has a large and pleasant countenance, and an expressive and keen eye. He looks to be a much younger man than he is, and is what the ladies would call quite handsome. His tabernacle is in the form of an amphitheatre, with two rows of galleries around it, and a high pulpit set near the rear. There is no organ in the church; the people do the singing in the old congregational fashion, the pastor reading each verse of the hymn just before it is sung. In order to obtain seats we went an hour and a half before the beginning of services, and were then just able to squeeze in after paying contributions in advance for the benefit of the church.—*From a London Letter by J. M. Francis to the Troy Times.*

The Œcumenical Council.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes from Rome, under date of June 25:—

"The Pope is wholly taken up with the subject of the council, so that he speaks of nothing else, and seems to think of nothing else. He has already struck a medal which is to commemorate the event, and intends to give one to each bishop. A celebrated physician here recently said the council presented a great danger to the Holy Father, who, in his present excited state, was not equal to meeting opposition, and might have an apoplectic stroke if exposed to it. Whether under this apprehension, or on some other ground, influential persons have sought to get the council postponed till December, 1870, and the Italian journals assert this has been resolved upon. The general uncertainty about it is evidenced in the contracts made with the bishops who have taken apartments, the terms all requiring the payment of a month's rent in advance, to be forfeited if the council is postponed. Nevertheless, you may be assured that the Pope, up to this time, remains firm in his determination of holding the council next December. He is doubtless supported in his purpose by the same disposition in the French Government, which continues to look very favorably on the project. A few days ago the Marquis de Bonneville had a long interview about it with Cardinal Antonelli, and intimated that the Emperor would be represented in the council by M. Baroche."

Emigration from Liverpool.

An English paper states that during the past six months the emigration from the Mersey has been of an unprecedented character. During the month of June there sailed from the port of Liverpool 36 ships, with 23,681 passengers (under the act), of whom 8706 were English, 907 Scotch, 5302 Irish, and 8716 foreigners. Of the ships 27 sailed to the United States, with 18,319 passengers, of whom 6532 were English, 899 Scotch, 5195 Irish, and 5702 foreigners. To Canada there were 9 ships, with 5312 passengers, of whom 2183 were English, 8 Scotch, 107 Irish, and 3014 foreigners. The following vessels sailed not under the act:—To the United States, 5 ships with 337 passengers; to Victoria, 3 with 139 passengers; to the West Indies, 3 with 21 passengers; to South America, 5 with 98 passengers; to the East Indies, 1 with 50 passengers; and to Africa, 1 with 17 passengers. During the quarter ending June there sailed under the act 76,484 passengers, and not under the act 1927—making a total of 78,411, which, when compared with the same quarter of last year, shows an increase of 21,150. The total number of passengers who sailed from the Mersey during the last six months was 99,200.

—Soon we are to have a new musical wonder. Little Richard Croker, of New York, the celebrated boy soprano, whose voice is as sweet as silver bells, has been helped to a musical education in London. He is in training for the Italian opera. He will doubtless return to us as "Signor Crokerini" or something of the kind.

—The bodies of the soldiers killed in the memorable Fort Kearney massacre have been found to be petrified.

—Immense beds of coal have been discovered along the line of the Pacific Railroad by Professor Whitney.

—The late rains have largely increased the mortality of Chicago.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Horrible Catastrophe on the Erie Railroad, near Carr's Rock—An Express Train Collides with a Freight Train—Six Persons Burned to Death—The Injured.

The Baltimore Sængerfest—Last Days of the Festival of Song—Reverdy Johnson Speaks.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Collision of an Express Train with a Freight Train on the Erie Railroad, near Carr's Rock—Six Passengers Burned to Death—Particulars of the Catastrophe.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 15.—A frightful disaster occurred on the Erie Railroad about midnight at Mount Hope, on the Delaware Division. The night express train from New York which left there at 6:30 o'clock, made the usual time going west until 12 M., when the disaster occurred at Mount Hope. It would overhaul a freight train, also going west, which, according to telegraphic instruction, should have run on a siding, to permit the express to pass without stoppage.

The freight train switched off in the regular manner, but from some carelessness or fatality, did not move far enough up the siding to entirely clear the track, and the tail of the train, consisting of one or two cars, remained on the track when the express came thundering along. The train struck the tail of the freight, and the engine and baggage car, express car, smoking car, one passenger car, and a sleeping car were thrown off the track and smashed out of all shape. The accident occurred about thirty miles from Carr's Rock.

The splintered cars and fragments of timber came in contact with the scattered fire from the locomotive, and a conflagration ensued, in which timbers, baggage, and the wounded passengers all went to feed the flames. Seven cars were thus destroyed, and six passengers are known to have been burned to death. Two of the passengers are from New York, and one of them is supposed to be the Rev. Benjamin B. Halleck, pastor of a New York church, who lives in East Fourteenth street.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Last Day of the Sængerfest—Another Picnic at Schuetzen Park—Reverdy Johnson is Serenaded, and Responds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The Sængerfest is continued this morning by another fine picnic at Scheutzen Park. The attendance is not so large as yesterday, but universal enjoyment is prevailing. The Young Mænnerchor of Philadelphia are jubilant over having received a first prize, but there is much feeling against the award to the Leiderkranz of New York, as they sang the same piece at the last three festivals. Most of the societies go home this evening.

Notwithstanding a heavy shower last night, there was a fine display of fireworks at the park, and the dancing continued until midnight, the place being illuminated by myriads of lanterns and abundant gas-jets. Not a single arrest was made the entire day, although there were fifty thousand visitors.

In response to an impromptu ovation given the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was present, he said:—

"Gentlemen:—I am very glad to meet you. I have been before gratified in meeting hundreds and thousands of Englishmen, but I have never been so gratified as in meeting you German singers. You sing louder and better than I have ever heard. The English drink spirits and you drink lager beer, which I understand does not cloud the intellect, and makes you happy."

The Baltimoreans are delighted with the pleasure they have experienced from the Sængerfest, and part with the societies with regret.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Municipal Aid to Railroads.

BANGOR, Me., July 15.—The Council of this city has voted to refer the question of loaning the credit of the city in aid of the Winterport Railroad to a vote of citizens, to be taken in October. The bill contemplates a loan of $15,000 per mile, the estimated length of the road being thirteen miles. The city loan is not to be called for until the road is completed, upon which the city shall have a first mortgage.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

President Grant Going to Long Branch.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, July 15.—General Grant, family, and staff will arrive at the Stetson House to-morrow morning.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of England.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 15.—The officers of the Bank of England to-day announce another reduction in the premium rate of interest of ⅛ per cent. The rate is now 3 per cent.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 15—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money; and 93⅛ for account. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 82⅞. Railways quiet. Erie, 91¾; Illinois Central, 93, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 12⅝@12⅝d; Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales today will reach 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 15—A. M.—Linseed Oil, £32.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 15—P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; and for account, 93⅛@93¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 82¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 19.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—Evening.—Cotton easier; uplands, 12⅜d.; Orleans, 13d. Corn, 29s. for old, and 27s. 9d. for new. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d.

LONDON, July 15—P. M.—Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

HAVRE, July 15.—Cotton opens firm both on the spot and afloat. On the spot, 149¾f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Stocks strong and active. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 136⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 124; do. 1864, do., 121⅝; do. 1865, do., 121⅞; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 120⅝; do. 1868, 120⅜; 10-40s, 110⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 208; Erie, 29½; Reading, 94⅜; Hudson River, 178; Michigan Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 144¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 117½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 151½; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅝.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34@34½c. Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; new red, $1·55@1·65. Corn advanced; white, $1·08; yellow, $1·06@1·08. Oats firm at 75@80c. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 18¾@18¾c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¾@15¾c. Hams, 22½@23c. Lard dull at 19½@20c. Whisky scarce, and in demand at $1·06@1·07.

FROM THE STATE.

Terrific Storm Yesterday at Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 15.—A terrific storm raged here yesterday afternoon. Two men, named Barney Farrell and Cornelius Day, whilst sitting under a *schute* at a coal wharf, near this town, were stunned by lightning, and falling into the canal, were drowned. During the storm a smoke-house in the eastern and a stable in the western part of the town were struck by lightning. A telegraph pole was also struck, and the flash entered the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but did no damage.

CRIME.

Confession of an Illinois Murderer—A Horrible Case.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

The excitement at Greenville, Ill., and vicinity, over the atrocious murder of Mrs. McAdams, by John W. More, still continues, but it has sensibly decreased since the confession of the miserable criminal. Many threats of lynching have been made, but the better feelings and the law-abiding disposition of the people have prevailed, and justice will be allowed to take its course.

The funeral of the victim of lust and murder took place at Dudleyville, about a mile and a half from the scene of the assassination, on Wednesday last, and was attended by people from all parts of the country. The ceremonies were very solemn and impressive, and the scene was affecting beyond description.

More was born in the city of New York, May 4, 1845. His father died when he was very young. His mother came to St. Louis, and lived here some time, giving her son kind and religious training. More subsequently went to Bond county, Illinois, and has resided there ever since. He has a wife, said to be a noble woman, and one child, a bright little girl.

The following is the prisoner's confession, taken from his own lips:—

"On Monday afternoon, July 5, I went to look at my wheat. When I returned, I got off my horse at the house of Jesse McAdams and went on to the porch where his wife was. She was alone and washing. I decoyed her into the house by asking some questions about a bureau and some books. I then went up to her and put my arms around her, and tried to violate her person. She resisted. I threw her down, and she struggled so that I released her. I begged her not to tell of it, and offered her money, but she insisted she would, and I left her and went to my house, about one-fourth of a mile east of there; and when I got there sent my wife away, and went and got my clothes and tied them up, and then thought I would leave the country. But after I started, the idea of leaving my wife and child seemed more than I could bear, and I went by Mrs. McAdams' house again, to try and persuade her to keep my secret. When I went in at the yard gate she saw me and started to run. I followed after her and begged her not to tell, but she refused, and I found something must be done, and I struck her and began to stab her, and I finally ended by cutting her throat. I then went home and went for my wife. Went to the wheat field and pulled some shocks of wheat apart to set them together, and pretended to hear her scream, and ran to her assistance. I ran over more to assure myself that she was dead than I did to hide my guilt. I then ran home and told my wife that I had found her murdered, and gave the alarm to the men in the field."

The following is the culprit's appeal addressed to the people of the State of Illinois:—

"Know all persons that I, John W. More, arrested on suspicion for the murder of Mrs. Louisa McAdams, do this day acknowledge and confess that I did do the horrible deed of which I have been accused; that I hereby make confession to the fact, and pray that no violence will be attempted, but that I may be dealt with according to law. I also desire that all ministers of the Gospel will come and pray for me, and all Christians are requested to come and talk with me. If there is any forgiveness for such an awful crime, I sincerely and earnestly desire it, and shall pray for it. (Signed) "JOHN W. MORE."

The Watering Places.

—The Newport drives are now in splendid condition, and many stylish private equipages are seen on the shore road.

—As a general thing, people who attend the watering places rarely find time to attend church.

—The practice of wearing a small bouquet in the button-hole by gentlemen, and upon the front part of the dress by ladies, is coming into fashion.

—Many pleasure seekers are passing through Montreal, *en route* for the Thousand Islands, the Rapids, and other resorts on the St. Lawrence river. An unusually successful season is anticipated.

—The people of Ohio propose to have a Saratoga of their own, provided the new hotel at Yellow Springs be ever built. Ninety thousand dollars have been subscribed, but the project may yet fail for want of another $10,000.

—The dangers of the surf at Atlantic City have been much lessened by life lines, to which the bathers fasten themselves.

—Schmidt, the famous Grecian bend caricaturist of Saratoga, is ready with his scissors and black paper to make the fashions of 1869 as ridiculous as he did those of 1868.

—The hackmen of Niagara are quite subdued this summer, it is said. They are now strictly confined within the limits of a chain at the depot.

—The arrivals at Saratoga show a considerable sprinkle of Philadelphians, among whom we notice the following on Saturday last:—J. Harrison, Jr., and wife, Miss O. Harrison, Miss C. Harrison, and T. Norris, Jr., at Congress Hall; Miss Ashhurst, at Everett House; Rev. Bishop Simpson and wife, Rev. J. E. Meredith, at Remedial Institute, and Rev. John P. Dunn, at Union Hotel.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

August Miller was charged with assault and battery upon James Rust, and the latter and his son Albert were charged with assault and battery upon Miller. It appeared that Miller was engineer in a factory at Trenton avenue and Adams street, the engine in which had been put up by Mr. Rust, who was in the habit of going there frequently to see that it was in good order. He went to the engine-room on the 21st of June, found it fastened, and was told by Miller that the boss had directed that no one should be admitted there. An altercation and fight ensued, in which Albert Rust, the son of James Rust, also took part. Miller maintained that the violence was begun by the Rusts and was unprovoked, and the Rusts took the same ground against Miller.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 15, 1869.

There is less pressure for loans to-day, though the demand is somewhat active from business quarters. The banks are evidently improving their resources, and show a corresponding disposition to accommodate the public. Some few have been discounting in favor of regular and heavy depositors, but as a rule these transactions are confined to the street, and it may be several weeks before they are in a condition to warrant a return to the discounting system to any extent. Meanwhile the rates for loans show a downward tendency. On call the average this morning is 7 per cent. on Government bonds, and discounts range generally between 9@10 per cent. for first-class paper, with exceptional cases at a higher figure.

In our market gold is quiet and prices weak. Opening sales at 137; at noon Whelen Brothers quoted at 136⅞.

Government loans are quiet, but continue steadily to advance in prices. (See quotations.)

State loans were without quotable change. City loans were held firmly at 100¾ for the new certificates and at 94¾ for the old. Lehigh gold loan was steady at 96.

Reading Railroad closed steady and dull at 47⅛@47¼. Pennsylvania was steady at 56⅞; Camden and Amboy at 131¾; Minehill at 53⅝; Little Schuylkill at 42; Catawissa preferred at 37¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31¼.

Canal stocks were not inquired after. Lehigh Navigation closed at 36¼; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21.

In Bank, Coal, and Passenger Railway shares the transactions were unimportant, and prices without essential change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3300 City 6s, Old..is.	94⅛	$3000 Leh gold 1'63.	96
$500 do. New..is.	100⅝	$1000 do.	96
$5000 C & A mt 6s '89		10 sh Bk N Am	233
lots..	93⅝	256 sh Penna R..is.	56⅞
$1500 Pa 6s 2 sc. c & p.	105	400 sh St Nich Coal.	2 1-16
$2000 W Jer 6s	90¾	500 sh M'Clint'k O.	b5 ⅛
$1000 Sch N 6s, 72..	81	98 sh Leh N St.	s5. 36⅛

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137	11·15 A. M.	137
10·01 "	136⅞	11·20 "	136⅞
10·04 "	137	11·30 "	136⅞
10·30 "	136⅞	11·40 "	136⅞

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¾@121; 5-20s of 1862, 124@124¼; do., 1864, 121¾@122¼; do., Nov., 1865, 121¾@122¼; do., July, 1865, 120¾@120¾; do., 1867, 120¾@121; do., 1868, 120¾@120¾; 10-40s, 110⅜@110¾. Pacifics, 107¾@107¾. Gold, 137.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¾@121; do. 1862, 124@124¼; do. 1864, 121¾@122¼; do. 1865, 121¾@122; do. 1865, new, 120¾@120¾; do. 1867, new, 120¾@120¾; do. 1868, 120¾@120¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110¾@110⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107¾@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 136⅞@136¾; Silver, 130@132.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The speculative movements of Wall street to-day were directly affected by the Government purchase of three millions of bonds and by the circumstances connected therewith. The recent sharp advance in the price of the bonds which are within the scope of the present system of purchases led to a feeling in some quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of his right to reject all bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government, would not buy beyond a certain scale. The rumor was freely circulated by those 'short' of bonds and stocks, and created a great deal of apprehension for its truth. It had the good effect of lowering the prices of Governments just at the time the proposals were submitted, so that the purchases were advantageously consummated. In the general money market it led to increased activity, the retention of the equivalent currency at a time when so much relief was needed and so many enterprises had been undertaken being regarded as a very unpleasant feeling. The rate on call in early transactions advanced to gold interest, and doubtless weak borrowers would have had to pay more had not lenders been deterred by the legal proceedings in progress at the law courts. The more confident operators, disbelieving the probability of any hesitation on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, began to disabuse the popular mind of the impression, and the rate relaxed to seven per cent. currency, although not until after 2 o'clock, as the money paid for the bonds was slow in coming out, the proposals being numerous and requiring a great deal of time to calculate their relative advantageousness. The awards being made the question was settled, and there was a general recuperation all around. Some regret is expressed that the purchases are confined to the Five-twenties, which are thus given an undue value over the rest of the list, and the question was asked General Butterfield today if he would receive proposals for the sale of '81s. He immediately referred the matter to Secretary Boutwell at Washington, and received answer that the purchases for the present must be confined to the five-twenties. The Government will buy another million to-morrow, directly for the sinking fund. The quotations at the sessions of the Government board show how closely the bonds were affected by these rumors. Prices were lowest at the noon board, but rapidly advanced after the awards had been made by General Butterfield, and the closing prices were the highest of the day. The market received no support from London, Five-twenties coming steady at 81⅞, but the English market was heavy and Consols lower in consequence of riots in Ireland arising out of religious quarrels. Indeed, it is suspected that some of the sales to-day were on foreign account, the foreign price leaving a margin for shipment this way.

"The offerings of bonds to the Government were quite liberal, the total amount embraced in all the proposals aggregating about $9,000,000, one firm submitting one lot of the whole called for by the advertisement. The awards were in the amounts and at the prices following:—

$320,000 '65, new, cp. a..	120·15	$50,000 1867, cp. a.	120·22
300,000 1864, cp.	120·16	50,000 1867, cp.	120·24
140,000 1864, reg.	120·17	25,000 1867, cp.	120·22
150,000 1865, cp.	120·18	25,000 1867, cp.	120·26
50,000 1868, reg.	120·19	25,000 1867, cp.	120·25
250,000 1865, new, cp.	120·25	50,000 1867, cp.	120·24
250,000 1865, new, cp.	120·30	100,000 1865, new, cp.	120·28
350,000 1865, new, cp.	120·31	30,000 1865, new, cp.	120·30
250,000 1855, new, cp.	120·32	20,000 1855, new, cp.	120·35
100,000 1865, new, cp.	120·33	35,000 1865, new, cp.	120·35
200,000 1867, cp.	120·35	50,000 1867, cp.	120·35
50,000 1867, cp.	120·38	38,000 1865, new, cp.	120·38
25,000 1867, reg.	120·18	5,000 1855, reg.	120·38
20,000 1864, reg.	120·19	5,000 1865, cp.	120·37
50,000 1867, cp.	120·30	8,000 1867, cp.	120·38

"Commercial paper felt the better inquiry for funds, and was duller to-day, but rates have not changed, and are quoted from nine to twelve per cent. for double name prime acceptances."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 15.—There is no falling off in the firmness which has marked the course of the Flour trade for a week past, and there is a fair home consumptive demand. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5@5·44 ₰ barrel; extras at $5·50@5·75; spring wheat extra family at $6·25@7·50, the latter figure for fancy; $7@8 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $9@10·50 for fancy lots. About 150 barrels Rye Flour were sold at $6·12½@6·25, and another lot at $6·75. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

The receipts of new Wheat have materially increased, and prices have fallen off 5c. ₰ bushel. Sales of 3000 bushels good and prime new red at $1·50@1·55; and some damp lots below our lowest quotations. Rye is strong at $1·40. Corn is in fair request, and 9400 bushels sold at $1·15 for yellow and $1·10@1·13 for Western mixed. Oats are not so lively,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL AND THE LORDS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Monday evening the Irish Church bill was read a third time in the House of Lords and passed. It will be seen from the cable news that the debate was more than usually stormy. It must indeed have been one of the grandest nights which the gilded chamber of the Lords has seen in many a long year. There was eloquence—the eloquence of those who look to the opening future and of those who look back and lean upon the dying past—the eloquence of hope and the eloquence of despair. The aged Earl of Derby, once known as the Rupert of debate—a foeman who has crossed swords with Canning, with Brougham, and with most of the great Parliamentary champions in three generations—seems to have spoken with but a little of his earlier energy and power. Like a baron of the olden time, and like the old French guardsman, his words in this life and death struggle were "No surrender." Finding his cause hopeless, and still unwilling to yield, he announced his intention to protest against the passing of the bill, and when the bill was passed the protest of the Tory chief was formally presented. The first fight of the evening was on the question whether or no the Irish Bishops should retain their seats in the House. It was keenly contended that they should, but when it came to a division it was carried by a majority of one hundred and eighty against eighty-two that they should not. The next great fight was on the question of concurrent endowment—that is, that the money obtained from the sale of the church property be used for the purpose of equally endowing Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. On this question the whole weight of Lord Russell was thrown in the scale against his former friends, and when it came to a division it was found that the principle of concurrent endowment was carried by a majority of seven. The bill was then passed. It having now been carried through the House of Lords, the bill in its amended form will be returned down to the Commons. How will the Commons act is now the great question. We have no idea that the decision come to by the Chamber on Saturday will be departed from. Disendowment in fact—as well in fact as in name—must be complete. Concurrent endowment is opposed to the fundamental principle of the bill. On this point, therefore, we may expect a further fight. The decision of the Lords on this particular question is simply absurd. The Catholics have again and again said they do not want endowment. The Earl of Dunraven, on Monday evening, speaking in their name, very properly said that concurrent endowment meant not disestablishment and disendowment, but disestablishment and re-endowment. Even Lord Cairns, the Tory leader, could not agree to such an arrangement, believing as he did that indiscriminate endowment was unsuited to Ireland. We shall now have lively times in the House of Commons.

THE REPUBLIC UNDER EMPIRE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Agitation in France is not over; but it is fair to say that Napoleon is confronting the force of public opinion with the powerful plausibility which is native to his dynasty. That plausibility is the science of kings, and sometimes the detestation of the peoples, but, such as it is, it is the imperial life-long habit. From the day when the Emperor convinced himself that it was inexpedient not to forswear himself, and that he could best represent the average propensities and intelligence of France by maintaining in his proper person the fantastic and divine right of usurpation, he has practised the black art of empire. To know how to put peoples asleep, to keep them down as by a spell, to ruin while he amuses them, to make the poor pay for their poverty, while they shout, "Vive Napoleon!" to chain up courage and make intellect a convenient slave—this is a science worthy of Nostradamus and Cagliostro besides. It is to employ the general selfishness of a great people to keep it in subjection, and to make use of some moral cowardice in the popular nature to fight imperial battles. Not for the first time in the history of the world are nations ruled by juggling.

The versatility of French experience is a marvel. It has run the gamut of monarchy in all forms; has passed every spasm of anarchy except that of popular death; has *de*-graduated, so to speak, out of the republic in every stage, and has returned to empire to undergo the process of being kept scientifically under thumb. France has been returned to her cradle with bayonets to watch her; and in time she has been suffered to walk her own way within narrow bounds and under guard. Her great men share her prodigious versatility. What has not Mr. Louis Napoleon been since the day when he wrote socialism?—what changes in his own individual constitution contemporary with those of France has not M. Thiers observed? How long has it been since that astute servant of several masters, Prince Napoleon, professed the conviction that the mission of Napoleon I was to prepare his country for emancipation, and that the "republic only will harmonize with France." M. Ollivier, once half-radical, awaits the republic, while he serves the monarchy. M. Rouher once favored a strong republic, with the motto of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and Senator Guerroniere held out for a republic not established on the vain-glory of conquests, while the Prince of Moskowa, also an Imperialist, avowed his belief in the healing virtues of pure liberty. It is curious how the ideals of political health which these gentlemen have entertained have sunk back into the hypochondria of what the Emperor calls strong government—government plus the doctor and minus the cure. The straightforward men in France have not developed into numbers. The public life of the Empire is sophisticated by the general, but happily not inconvertible fraud which governs it, and under which the ablest adapt themselves to a potential crookedness.

There is hope, however, in the inconsistency of France. The ex-republicanism which abides the Empire predicts a return of liberty. The legions who have changed their coats can change them again with a greater satisfaction after having survived the enforced spell and probation of the Empire. The mass of these men cannot in their hearts be deceived as to the measure of the Emperor's sincerity. To us it seems that the infirmity of the Emperor is not in his comprehension, but in his born want of vital and courageous sincerity. In fact, it is not given to empires to represent the sincerity of the popular will, since they exist by obscurity and ignorance, and only perish when people are wise enough and brave enough to assert their sincerity. We have no permanent faith in the Imperial plan of reforms just revealed. In conceding them Napoleon has surrendered his least valuable and defensible outworks with the intention of corrupting his besiegers. The real ground of reform has not been carried. It is back of the laws and the legislatures that France suffers—suffers prefectship, gerrymandering, and misrepresentation. The measure of Napoleon's concession is the measure of French representation, and the measure of French satisfaction is about the same. The reforms granted by the Empire are but an induction to the study of its general fraud.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

From the N. Y. Times.

The message of Napoleon to the French Legislature, which was telegraphed to us Tuesday, shows the profound influence that has been produced by the late elections.

They have, in fact, compelled the Emperor to announce his purpose of establishing reforms that are tantamount to a change in the principle on which he has hitherto administered the Government.

The Senate has yet to consider the questions which he has proposed, but this "consideration" will amount to little more than an agreement with the will of that power by which the Senators hold their places. If he be really willing that they should pass into law, the Senate will be ready enough to assent. If, at any period of the time at which they are under "consideration" he desires their modification in any way, the Senate will be equally ready to assent. And if, at any time, he is pleased to let the Senators know that he desires the rejection of his own propositions, they will be happy to register his will in that direction.

The vital point in the scheme which he has formulated, is the proposition to give the Legislature the "control of the budget." This is the fundamental symbol of power in all free legislative assemblies. It has always been practically withheld from the Napoleonic Legislature, and the Emperor has always been careful to retain it in his own hands. While he held it, he could control the entire action of the Government. Of his own motion he could proclaim war or peace. He could increase the army, augment the public expenditures for his own ends, and, in short, by controlling the Treasury of the nation, could establish its policy upon all points of administration. No matter how servile the Legislature may at this time seem to be, when its members find they can control the budget, and through it the Government, there will arise among them a new feeling of responsibility and independence. The people, too, will be able to hold them to a more strict account, and the popular will must become more imperatively dominant.

The power is one which the Emperor would never resign if he did not see the impossibility of permanently upholding the present system.

As for the other changes he proposes, they are all in the direction of liberal reform. The proposition to permit the Legislation to elect its own officers, who have heretofore been appointed by the Emperor, will give the body much greater freedom and independence. The simplification of the methods of dealing with "projects of law" will facilitate the passage of public reforms. The submission to the Legislature of commercial treaties is an important extension of the powers of the body; and though its existence heretofore would, beyond doubt, have prevented the adoption of some most advantageous treaties, such as the commercial treaty with England, yet, as republicans, we must have more faith in the general wisdom of the Legislature than of any Emperor. The "extension of the right of interpellation" doubtless provides for the removal of the cumbersome machinery which is now required to be set in operation before a deputy can bring any question to the attention of the Legislature. We know of no method in any Legislature so discouraging and complicated as that in the French Legislature. It gives the Government full power to dictate what matters shall be discussed by the Deputies, and thus in any emergency gives the Emperor control of the action of the legislative body. Next to the control of the Budget, the freedom of interpellation is the most important step towards legislative independence.

The astuteness, if not the duplicity, of Napoleon, in working his way out of political difficulties such as have lately arisen in France, prevents our indulging in very lively hopes of the passage of any measures of reform that will seriously limit his personal power, or interfere with the absolute supremacy he has heretofore retained in the Government of France. Again and again has he promised reforms and liberties in the past few years, and once and again has he deceived the people. But the indications from the recent course of affairs are more determinate than anything we have heretofore had, and it looks lately as though the "logic of events" had become more powerful even than the Emperor.

JOHN P. HALE AS A SMUGGLER.

From the N. Y. World.

John P. Hale may be taken as a fair representative of the Republican party, in politics and morals, in habits of mind and thought. He was among the earliest, if not the earliest, of politicians to successfully use anti-slavery emotion as an element in obtaining office. A country lawyer—more conspicuous for that kind of wit and general faculty of speech which propitiates superficial jurymen than for that learning and sound argument which assist the Bench in ascertaining legal truth—he began his political career by seeking office in New Hampshire of the Democratic party, and succeeded so far as to be elected by that organization to the Legislature, and subsequently in 1843, to Congress. Before the end of his first term he was renominated for a second term by the Democrats; but having, in the January anterior to the March in which the election was to be held, written a letter denouncing the proposed annexation of Texas on anti-slavery grounds, a new convention was called in his district by regular Democratic authority, and another candidate nominated in the place of Hale, who ran as an independent candidate.

A majority of votes being required to elect, and no candidate having that number, the district was unrepresented during that term. In 1843 a combination of Whigs and Free-soilers elected him to the Senate of the United States, in which body he was, when he took his seat, the only Senator elected on an anti-slavery platform. Hale antedates Sumner by some two or three years. The latter was elected from Massachusetts by a combination of Democratic and Free-soil votes; the trade being that the Democrats should have the Governor, in the person of Boutwell, and the Senator for the short term, in the person of Robert Rantoul, Jr. The political career of Sumner began with an oration in Faneuil Hall against the annexation of Texas, and a letter of rebuke to Mr. Robert C. Winthrop for voting for the measure of annexation in Congress. It was Winthrop, as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, whom Boutwell defeated. Texas thus gave birth to Hale, Sumner, Boutwell, and the political anti-slavery republicanism of New England and the country.

To return to Hale. In 1852 he was Presidential candidate of the Free-soil party, and the next year was defeated by Charles G. Atherton in the election for Federal Senator. But in 1855 he was re-elected to fill the vacancy made by Atherton's death; in 1858 was again re-elected to the Senate; and in 1865 appointed by the late lamented Lincoln to be Minister to Madrid. During the three years from March, 1853, when he was out of public office, he was nominally resident in this city as a lawyer, although his chief business was that of lobbyist in Washington. That he carried his professional employment into the Senate, when he returned to that body, has never been satisfactorily established.

Mr. Hale is now an oldish man, past sixty years of age, and the moral standard which he has used as a guide and measure unto himself in his political career can be appreciated by the record of a portion of his acts as Minister at Madrid. Since the leaning of a tree follows the bending of the twig, the condition of the former in maturity may furnish evidence tending to show in what direction has been the bending.

For Perry, the American Secretary of Legation at Madrid, we have little respect. He has managed to get up a quarrel with nearly every minister under whom he has served, and has the good-will of none. The reputation he has in certain quarters as a lobbyist in the executive departments of the Spanish Government, whether deserved or undeserved (of which we know nothing), and his quarrelsome disposition, are sufficient to preclude reasonable hope of his usefulness to the Government of the United States. But, despite all this, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the damaging facts he brings out against Hale, in his recent letter to the *Tribune*. The case, under his showing, is just as we supposed it was when we commented on it many weeks since; and it is as disgraceful as it well can be to Hale, to the American Embassy at Madrid, and to the people of the United States, who are responsible for the acts of the Republican party. Not so infamous, to be sure, as the Sickles appointment by Grant; but bad enough.

Mr. Hale, in communications of defense addressed to the New York newspapers of his own political faith, has endeavored to slip out of the awkward fix in which Perry had placed him, upon the ingenious theory that the inculpated importations had been made on documents prepared in Spanish by Perry for his (Hale's) signature, the latter not being able, or not caring, to read what they contained; in other words, that the Minister had been duped by his secretary. Hale, in fact, plead ignorance of the law and language which everybody, fit to be a foreign minister, is assumed to know. But Perry, in his recent reply, punches the pith out of that defense in double-quick time.

Hale sailed for Madrid in June, 1865, and went directly to his post, and sixteen months afterwards he was discovered smuggling merchandise under color of his diplomatic "permit." This is certainly a period sufficiently long to have enabled him to acquire knowledge enough to protect himself against the wiles of Perry, if he had wished to do so. It turns out that Senor Asensi, Chief of the Spanish Commercial Bureau, called the attention of Perry, on March 8, 1867, to the fact that foreign merchandize, "permitted free" to Hale, went not to the dwelling house of the latter, but to the warehouse of one Velasco. The smuggling operations of Hale were going on briskly, it seems, in the previous December. Perry was informed thereof by the Spanish Government on the eighth day of next March, and three days thereafter Hale wrote the following note to Velasco, who was his *pal* in violating the revenue laws of Spain:—

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MADRID, March 11, 1867.—To Sr. D. B. Ruiz de Velasco—Dear Sir:—Be so good as to send me your exact account expressing the value of the goods which you have furnished me, and also the amount of duties enjoyed by you in the Custom House on my account. I do not wish for any more importations in my name nor on my account, and I will pay you in cash the balance there may be to my debit in account with you. Be so good as not to make use of the franchise which is pending relative to two bales of carpets proceeding from England, and pay the duties as if it did not exist. I am your attentive and obedient servant, JOHN P. HALE."

Velasco, not understanding how that exposure by the Spanish Government had compelled Hale to summarily close up the partnership accounts, wrote a rather peremptory reply, in these words:—

MADRID, March 12.—To Senor Don John P. Hale—Dear Sir:—On the 12th of December I informed you that our accounts would be balanced up to that day by your furnishing me an order for the free admission of three cases. These arrived, and the affair was terminated. Afterwards, and at your request, I paid the account of your upholsterer, he reducing it at my request to three thousand reals. I wrote you saying that this sum would be balanced by an order for the free admission of two bales of carpets, which you offered me, and trusting in your word I ordered the said two bales from London. Yesterday you sent by your letter what you had offered me, and in view of it I sent a telegram to London to suspend the shipment, if it was not already done. Be so good as to send me the three thousand reals which I paid on your account to the upholsterer, Anthony Reyes, and our accounts will be balanced up to this day. I avail myself of this occasion to repeat myself, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

"BONIFACIO RUIZ DE VELASCO."

Perry, in order to clinch the evidence of the fact that Hale was perfectly well aware of the character of the "three cases" refered to by Velasco, and the use to which the evaded duties thereon were to be put, furnishes a copy of the application made by Hale for a "free permit" (as we say in New York) for the cases:—

(*Translation from the original Spanish.*)

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MADRID, December 13, 1866.—The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America presents his compliments to the Minister of State, and begs his Excellency to be so good as to command the proper orders to issue for the admission free of duty of *three cases* proceeding from England—one of muslin curtains and stuff for curtains, one of cotton bed-quilts, one of table linen and stuff for napkins—which are coming addressed to his name, to be despatched at the Custom-house of Madrid. Mr. Hale takes this opportunity to renew to his Excellency, Lieutenant-General Colonge, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

JOHN P. HALE.

To His Excellency the Minister of State of Her Catholic Majesty."

Unless these documents presented by Perry are forgeries, Hale is by them a convicted smuggler. It is of no use to mince matters, but it is necessary to call things by their right names. The 'proper orders' which Hale obtained for the free importation of the "three cases" were obtained by falsehood and fraud, and so were void and of no effect. He impliedly represented the merchandise as intended for his own consumption, and when he made the representation he knew he was telling an untruth.

It is as if Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister in Washington, being indebted to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. for articles of a gentleman's wear to the extent of the legal amount of duties chargeable on ten thousand cigars, should pay the same by obtaining from the Secretary of the Treasury, under his diplomatic privilege, a "free permit" for that quantity from Cuba, and, sending the same to Mr. Stewart, cancel his debt. Hale's case is worse than this, for he had not one transaction, but a running account, with Velasco for all sorts of things, including money expended in his behalf, on which he made payments by "free permits" for imported merchandise.

If Spain were not a tolerant nation and well disposed towards the United States, she would long ago have given Hale his passports and told him to leave the country.

We are curious now to see what the party of "moral ideas" will say of their earliest and most conspicuous champion! It is to be hoped that Castelar and his associates in Spain will not estimate all apostles of individual and religious liberty in the United States by such standards as Hale and Sickles!

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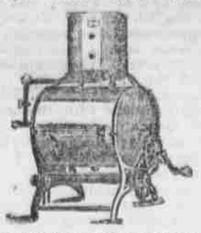

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BLANK BOOKS.

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 2m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p]

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p] Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3]

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 31

CLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 25

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 28

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
6 4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2tf

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26]

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 15 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17] No. 518 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 643 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4]

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [illegible] market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT,
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A large meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Produce Association was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, on South Delaware avenue. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting a report was presented by the secretary, stating that several persons had been reported as doing business without a license, and their cases had been referred to the Solicitor of the Association, G. Morgan Eldredge, Esq., Mr. Barnes, Collector, and J. L. Kerns, Distraining Officer of Internal Revenue of the First district, who referred the matter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was also reported that, on inquiry at the Highway Department, it had been ascertained that cartvenders were under the necessity of having their carts registered and numbered, in neglect of which the drivers were liable to arrest. It was reported that several parties other than those referred to were doing business without license. The election was then held for officers to serve the ensuing year, resulting as follows:—President, A. B. Detwiler; Vice-President, J. A. Hopkins; Secretary, Harry Carr; Treasurer, William H. Powell; Directors, J. W. Worth, Stephen Cox, R. A. Shetzline, C. W. Taylor; Solicitor, J. T. Pratt.

—Revenue officers Heilman, Hause, Herr, and Ghegan paid a visit to the Twenty-fifth ward on Tuesday, to search for illicit distilleries. They had a file of marines with them to prevent an attack by the populace, and the presence of the soldiers kept the evil-disposed in check. One still was found in the rear of No. 1622 Richmond street, and one still, with two barrels of whisky and eighteen hogsheads of mash, back of William street, above Edgemont. The whisky and stills were removed, and the mash was destroyed.

—The marble cutters' strike, which commenced on the first of June, terminated yesterday. They demanded an advance of one dollar per day, the working day to consist of nine hours on the first five days of the week and eight hours on Saturday. The employers would not grant the demand, and the journeymen have resumed work at the old rate of wages, ten hours to be the working day.

—A number of temperance men in this city have issued a call for a convention, to be held on the 4th of August, at Concert Hall, to form a party in favor of prohibiting, by law, the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137⅛.

—The President goes to Long Branch today.

—Congressmen O'Neill and Myers are in Washington.

—A cargo of Polynesian Islanders has been landed in San Francisco.

—The Mississippi Constitution is to be voted for on the 30th of November next.

—Secretary Robeson intends to take a national vessel and inspect the various navy yards.

—The Brazos river, Texas, is still rising. Aid has been sent to the sufferers by the late flood.

—Treasurer Spinner is ready to issue the new ten cent notes. The fifteen cent issues will be ready soon.

—The nomination of Judge Packer for the Governorship has caused much excitement in Mauch Chunk.

—Six buildings, including the Post Office, were burned at Union Village, N. Y., on Tuesday. Loss, $25,000.

—A counterfeiter named Turner, says a special despatch from Georgia, was arrested at Macon yesterday.

—Colonel James B. Latimer, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, died in that city yesterday, aged seventy-two years.

—Peter Holten, a sampler, was arrested in New Orleans yesterday, for falsely sampling the sugars recently seized.

—Frank Williams, a Baltimore colored waiter, was shot and dangerously injured at Saratoga last night by another negro waiter.

—Bowdoin College commencement was held yesterday at Brunswick, Maine. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Governor Chamberlain.

—Mr. Willis, Collector of Revenue of the Third Mississippi district, has been arrested together with his deputy and a distiller. No cause stated.

—The Confederated German States apply to the United States to be allowed to transmit their mails from China over the continent, via the Union Pacific Railroad.

—Four highwaymen on Tuesday robbed Mr. George C. Scott of a gold watch and money, near McConnellsburg, and then threw his buggy down the mountain side.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Despatches from Omaha give reports from General A. E. Carr of his operations against the Indians. On the 11th instant, he says, we surprised a village of Dog Soldiers and Cheyennes, under command of Tall Bull, killing fifty-two, and capturing seventeen women and children, among them the wife and daughter of Tall Bull. They had two white women, taken in Sabine. They murdered one, whose first name is said to be Susanna. We captured three hundred and fifty animals, lodges, rifles, pistols, etc. The names of the chiefs captured are Good Bear, Whistler, Powder Face, Pretty Bear, Stain Face, and Bull Thigh. We followed them ten days, and found them south of Platte, near Valley Station, when they fell back towards the head of Frenchman's ford. They still have many animals. Our horses entirely gave out, some dying, and will require several weeks' rest.

Foreign Affairs.

—No signals have been received from the Great Eastern since Monday.

—Lord Taunton, an English peer, died at London yesterday, at the age of 71 years.

—M. Rouher has retired from the French Cabinet, and, it is believed, will accept the Presidency of the Senate.

—A revolution has broken out on the island of Madeira, and the republic has been proclaimed. Spanish troops have been sent to quell the insurrection.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Platform Adopted by the Convention—The Candidates and the Ballots.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg; also the ballots for the candidates for Governor:—

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention met, do unanimously declare:—

First. That the Federal Government is limited to the grants contained in the Federal Constitution; that the exercise of doubtful constitutional powers is dangerous to the stability of the Government and the safety of the people; and the Democratic party will never consent that the State of Pennsylvania shall surrender her great right of local self-government.

Second. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the radical members of the last Legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment submitted to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection.

Third. That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote; and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State in opposition to their will.

Fourth. That reform in the administration of the Federal and State Governments in the management of their financial affairs is imperatively demanded.

Fifth. That the movements now being made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring men have our most cordial co-operation.

Sixth. That the legislation of the late Republican Congress, outside of the Constitution, the disregard of the majority therein of the will of the people and sanctity of the ballot-box, in the exclusion from their seats in Congress of Representatives clearly elected, the establishment of military governments in States in the Union, and the overthrow of all civil government therein, are acts of tyranny and usurpation that tend directly to the destruction of all republican government and the creation of the worst forms of despotism.

Seventh. That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory, must be gratefully remembered, and the guarantees given in their favor most faithfully carried into execution.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens, at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example of encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and undivided rights.

Ninth. That the present internal revenue and taxing system of the General Government is grossly unjust, and means ought to be at once adopted to cause a modification thereof.

On motion of General Coffroth, nominations were made for a candidate for Governor. The following were named:—

George W. Cass, of Allegheny; Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia; Asa Packer, of Northampton; General William McCandless, of Philadelphia, and General W. S. Hancock.

Mr. Wallace submitted a letter written by General Hancock on May 21, 1869 (addressed to some personal friends in Northampton county), declining to permit the use of his name in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, and suggesting that some one more experienced in the affairs of State, and identified with its interests, should be selected.

Mr. Ancona, who nominated General Hancock, asserted his purpose to support him for the candidacy notwithstanding his declination.

The balloting was then proceeded with:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Packer	57	McCandless	4
Cass	49	Hancock	21

After the first ballot the name of General McCandless was withdrawn, and the second ballot resulted:—

SECOND BALLOT.

Packer	68	Hancock	19
Cass	47		

Judge Packer was then declared the nominee for Governor.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court, which resulted in the nomination of C. L. Pershing, of Cambria county.

Why Hancock Did Not Consent to be a Candidate.

As our Harrisburg specials intimated yesterday, General Hancock forwarded some time ago to his friends a letter prohibiting the use of his name in the nominations for a Gubernatorial candidate. This is the text of the communication:—

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21, 1869.—Dear Sirs:—I had the pleasure to receive your favor of May 1 last just before leaving Washington for the West. My occupations and duties prevented me from promptly replying to your communication, and such is to be regretted, for I was as well prepared to express to you my views then as now, and by having promptly written I would have avoided the appearance of hesitation. My views on the subject concerning which you address me have never changed, and I have freely expressed them to all persons who have in any form communicated with me to that end. I am averse to obtruding myself upon the public, and have therefore avoided writing anything for publication, although I have authorized my correspondents to make any other proper use of my sentiments. I write to you with the same limitation as to the purpose to which my letter may be applied, and for the same reasons.

I feel highly honored by the preference shown me in old Northampton, as expressed in your letter; but notwithstanding the high honor which you propose to confer by casting your influence for me in the nominating convention for Governor, now close at hand, I must state, and without reservation, that under existing circumstances I cannot permit the use of my name in that connection. Were I in civil life, no distinction would be more agreeable to me than to be Governor of Pennsylvania. I have, however, followed the profession of arms since boyhood, and now that I have acquired considerable rank, do not wish to abandon it and enter upon a life for which I am much less prepared by experience or education.

In declining to permit the use of my name, I have considered that no injury would result to the State, for there are numbers of distinguished men, knowing its interests far better than myself, whom the people would be pleased to honor, and who could render more efficient services to the people of Pennsylvania than myself.

I am truly your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

To Messrs. G. H. Gundy, William Mitchell, Charles Meade, William H. Hutter, James Veal, [illegible] H. Merryman, B. B. Welsh, and Z. Hagerman, Bethlehem, Pa.

VIRGINIA.

What was Said During the Interview Between Grant and the New Governor.

From the Washington Republican, July 13.

Hon. G. C. Walker, Governor elect of Virginia, called at the Executive Mansion yesterday morning, for the purpose of paying his respects to the President. This was the object of the visit; but the President at once entered into conversation with the Governor, and the result of the campaign in Virginia was freely and thoroughly canvassed. Having the assurance that the President was highly gratified at the overwhelming majority in favor of the Constitution, as well as the vote cast against the disfranchising and test oath clauses, Mr. Walker said he hoped the Administration would sustain the State Government of Virginia in perfecting what had been so auspiciously begun. In reply, the President expressed himself without reserve, in favor of encouraging in every way the only policy that could be of any avail in the reconstruction of the South, viz.: an unlimited confidence in those who would merit it, as the people of Virginia certainly had. It was clear to the President that the people of the Southern States must stand unequivocally on the platform which the issues of the war had made. Virginia, it seemed, was ready to do so, and he hoped a spirit of conciliation would spring up among her people that would wield as great an influence in re-establishing the prosperity of the South as had been misdirected against it during the Rebellion. He received the promise that the President would aim to consummate the policy inaugurated, and to the best of his ability direct all the influence of the administration in behalf of the best interests of the State.

In the course of conversation the President said he had read Mr. Walker's speech on the occasion of his serenade in Richmond after the election, and he approved the sentiments uttered on that occasion. Governor Walker stated to the President that he would be Governor of Virginia, and that he would not permit himself to be influenced by the old politicians of the State. It was his purpose to carry out faithfully and fully the platform upon which he had been elected and to sustain the President's reconstruction policy. He spoke freely of the opposition he had to encounter in the recent canvass, and also of those who supported him, and he wanted to set at rest all reports that he was to be influenced by the ex-Rebel element. Alluding to the nomination of General Rosecrans in Ohio by the Democratic party, he said that he was not conscious of having swerved one iota from the views entertained during the war, when he was known in Chicago as a War Democrat. He then stood on the same platform with General Rosecrans, who, he regretted to know, had now become the Gubernatorial candidate of the Vallandigham party in Ohio.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'41	MOON SETS	11'41
SUN SETS	7'39	HIGH WATER	6'47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 2
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	July 3
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 3
Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 3
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Rhein	Southampton	New York	July 6
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	July 7

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 15
England	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 17
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 15
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 17
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	July 20
Henry Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Harrott, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Ella Moore, Masters, London, C. C. Van Horn.
Br. schr Queen of Clippers, Allen, Cienfuegos, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Boston, do.
Schr W. F. Borden, Adams, Providence, do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Maggie F. Smith, Grace, Medford, do.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Charlestown, do.
Schr Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. ship Sorrideren, Pedersen, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Pruss. barque Raphael, Miller, 84 days from London, with old railroad iron to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Raven, Leighton, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Cobb, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses and 4 passengers to Madeira & Cahada.
Schr Home, Lankford, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to W. A. Levering.
Brig Lochinvar, which arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool, should have been consigned to John R. Penrose.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 15.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
J. M. Reap, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington.
Iris, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington.
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton.
Helen and Harry, with lumber.
John and Merriman, with lumber.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 14.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
A. L. Mason, with iron, for Baltimore.
Lieut.-Gov. Jones, for Philadelphia.
N. Bottsford, with rye, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, loaded with coal for New York: Wm. Norman; Clinton; Mary Debrell; Mary X.; C. V. Houghton; Ida Zomer; Major O'Reilley; F. E. James; and Late and Early. Also, G. R. Burrett; Union Delight; Dreadnaught; and Nightingale, reported last night.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Prairie Rose, Low, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst.
Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, Duncan, at St. Johns, P. R., 26th ult., for Arecibo, to load for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Eurus, Wiley, from New York, at St. Mary's, Ga., 7th inst., loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Eliza McNiel, Small, cleared at New York 13th inst. for Cow Bay.
Brig Katahdin, Saunders, hence, at St. Thomas 28th ult. via Barbados, and remained 30th for charter.
Brig Martha A. Berry, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 4th inst.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst. for Sagua, to load for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Elizabeth, Ames, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst. for Sagua, to load for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Arocstook, Bryant, at Cardenas 2d inst. from New York, and sailed 4th for Caibarien, to load for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Pilot's Bride, Blatchford, hence, at St. Johns, P. R., 26th ult., and was ordered to Nagua.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 12th inst.
Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.
Schrs Maggie Cummins, Smith, from Cohasset for Philadelphia, and B. Bradley, Hoff, from Norwich for do., at New London 10th inst.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, cleared at Baltimore 13th inst., for Boston.
Schr H. M. Wright, Fisher, hence for Pawtucket, at New York 13th inst.
Schrs Knight, Glover, from Providence; Reading RR. No. 25, Ward, and Reading RR. No. 52, Johnson, from Norwich, all for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The French Government has given notice that the following alteration has been made in the light at St. Tropez, south coast of France:—
The light is now elevated 51 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seven miles.
The iron pillar which supported the light has been replaced by a tower of masonry 56 feet high, and its position, as given, is in latitude 43 degrees 16 minutes 22 seconds N., longitude 6 degrees 38 minutes east from Greenwich.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
11§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH
Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS G. PRICE, administrator to the Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 230 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 16stuth5t* JAMES W. PAUL, Auditor.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the A 1 American brig WILLIAM CREEVY, coppered and copper-fastened, of the burthen of 382 tons, 9 years old, will be sold by the United States Marshal, without reserve, to the highest bidder on the 21st day of July instant, at 12 M., on board, at Pier No. 50, East river, in the city of New York.
For particulars inquire of D. N. WETZLAR & CO., No. 143 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia; A. H. SOLOMON & CO., No. 76 BROAD Street, or BEEBE, DONOHUE & COOKE, No. 74 WALL Street, New York city. 7 14 6t

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are vited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
5 17mw3m
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 19§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.
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BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.
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FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
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This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.

This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

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J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
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WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1126 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 11

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK of the Comic Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY.
TONY DENIER in a Comical Stilt Dance.
GRAND SKATING MATCH between Alfred Moe and Professor Goodrich, the Champion Skater, and NEW TRICKS and DANCES EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION—$1'00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
7 12 6t ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE AMERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 19§

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C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES;
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
[N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 25

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PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

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(Entrance on FOURTH street).
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PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
C. H. EVANS,
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
4§7 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, matter of great importance.

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

THE DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE.

Our horoscope of the Democratic State Convention has been substantially verified. A letter from General Hancock declining the Gubernatorial nomination was produced. The Cass men made a strong effort in behalf of their favorite candidate, but, after a few preliminary demonstrations of the overpowering strength of Asa Packer, he was nominated by a large majority. Some months ago, when he first consented to become a candidate, the belief prevailed that he would encounter no serious opposition, and his friends were considerably surprised at the active resistance to his pretensions which was subsequently developed. They have mastered it by a resolute effort, however, and he will no doubt receive the cordial support of his party. The biographical sketch we published on Monday gave a good outline sketch of his career, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts with which our readers are already familiar. There is much to commend in his character. His industry, integrity, enterprise, and liberality are unquestionable, and he has amassed the largest private fortune in the State, mainly by his connection with enterprises which have facilitated the development of its resources, and the labors of his life have been of an unusually practical and useful nature. He is a great railway king, and something of a politician, but his chief title to Democratic favor is to be found in his business success. Some years ago, when the New York *Herald* elaborately advocated the nomination of "Live-oak" George Law for the Presidency, the proposition was ridiculed throughout the country. And when General Grant offered to A. T. Stewart, the famous importer, the position of Secretary of the Treasury, the Democratic press considered this selection singularly unfortunate. Yet Asa Packer has now been made the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania for reasons substantially similar to those on which Law's Presidential aspirations and Stewart's appointment as a member of the Cabinet were based. There is nothing in Judge Packer's barren political record which would have won the favor of his party. He was a silent member of the Legislature, and when in Congress he did not merely refrain from speech-making, but during a large portion of his term he was not even present to attend the sessions of that body. His large business interests absorbed so much of his time and attention, that he frequently failed to respond to the call for yeas and nays. With a fortune trembling in the balance of financial revulsions and industrial revolutions, he had little disposition to listen attentively to dry debates, or to study closely the thousand and one details which make up the sum and substance of legislation. If he should be elected Governor, it will not be at all astonishing if he will be at Harrisburg, as he was at Washington, much more deeply interested in the multiform affairs of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company than in the batch of laws spawned by the Legislature, or the general welfare of the Commonwealth. Aside from partisan considerations, one of the strongest objections to his election is to be found in the magnitude of his personal interests, and the watchful care which he will naturally be disposed to bestow upon them. While his enormous wealth places him beyond the reach of the ordinary pecuniary temptations, the public can scarcely expect that his heart will not be with his treasures, or that he could bring to the duties of the executive chamber the singleness of devotion to the Commonwealth which would characterize the administration of a model Governor.

Politically, Judge Packer has been a faithful follower of the Democracy through all its devious windings. Living in one of the strongest Democratic districts of the Union, his political action has always been in strict consonance with the majority of those by whom he has been surrounded, and he has clung to his party right or wrong. When the troubles of Kansas originally commenced, no man had a better opportunity than himself to comprehend the iniquity of the Border-Ruffian movements, for the first Governor of that Territory, A. H. Reeder, was his especial friend; but though he endeavored to shield Reeder from some of the persecutions to which he was subjected, Judge Packer soon learned to yield unquestioning obedience to the unjust dictates of Southern arrogance, after the infamous crusade against freedom in Kansas was made a test of partisan fidelity.

He will doubtless prove a blind follower of his party leaders in the future as he has in the past, and it is as a representative of the Democracy that he must be judged by the people of Pennsylvania in the coming election. The platform on which he was nominated reaffirms some of the old heresies of the organization, and forces into the canvass the main issues which now divide the people of the nation; and in triumph or defeat he will be a devoted adherent of the false guides who have inflicted so many miseries upon the nation.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

President Grant has issued an order designating Tuesday, November 30, as the day upon which the new constitution of Mississippi, adopted on the 15th of May, 1868, at Jackson, is to be submitted to the people of the State for ratification. The President, by authority of the act of Congress passed at the close of the last session, has submitted to a separate vote four sections of the constitution, one of which provides that "the credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association, or corporation, nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation," and the other disfranchise participants in the Rebellion. The constitution, without these sections, is in accordance with the reconstruction laws passed by Congress; and by offering the people of the State an opportunity to decide upon them separately, the President will doubtless secure the adoption of the constitution with all its essential features, which will entitle the representatives of Mississippi to present themselves for admission at the next session of Congress.

While the condition of affairs in Mississippi and other of the unreconstructed States is not all that could be desired, yet there is a very general feeling throughout the country that the completion of the work of reconstruction ought not to be much longer delayed. Over four years have now elapsed since the downfall of the Rebellion; we have a President in the chair in whose integrity of purpose the people have confidence, and it certainly seems as if the time had arrived for the adoption of a liberal policy towards the South. So long as the late Rebel States are unrepresented in Congress, so long will the development of their resources be delayed and all their industries retarded; dissatisfaction will prevail, and the dominant party will be held responsible for all the evils of the situation. The reasons for delaying reconstruction which were forcibly urged while Andrew Johnson was using all the influence of the executive office to foment disturbances no longer exist, and it is even better to run all the risks involved than to continue the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The old Rebel element will doubtless endeavor to gain the control of the State, but this would be the case if reconstruction was postponed for an indefinite period; and our only policy is to grapple with the situation fairly, and let the contending parties fight it out on equal terms. There is every probability that the sections of the Constitution excepted by the President will be defeated, as those of similar character were in Virginia, in which case the President ought to give all the aid that he properly can to the radicals, to prevent the Rebel element from gaining any ascendancy, at least until the new Constitution has had a fair trial. Between now and the date fixed for the election there is ample time for both parties to develop their strength; and as the day approaches, we will be better able to judge what the effect of the President's concessions is likely to be.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish difficulties appear to increase instead of diminishing. The regency, to all appearances, does not work as well as it might, and gives satisfaction to neither the monarchists nor the Republicans. Serious disturbances exist in various parts of the country, which give the Government much trouble. The Regent has already been obliged to reorganize his Cabinet, and the richest of the colonial provinces of Spain in the New World, Cuba, is in a state of revolution which the mother country is apparently unable to suppress, and to supplement these difficulties we have the intelligence that an insurrection has broken out in the island of Madeira, and that a republic has been proclaimed. Troops have been sent to put down the revolutionists, but Spain has need of all her soldiers at home, and it is doubtful whether a sufficient force can be sent to produce any material effect. The great colonial empire which Spain once held has slipped piece by piece from her grasp, and there is no doubt that it would be a positive benefit to both parties if she would consent to give up the few remnants that are still in her possession. It is difficult, however, for a nation to relinquish any of its possessions, although expediency and sound policy may point to it as the most judicious course to pursue. Except, perhaps, a few naval stations for a great maritime power, colonial dependencies are anomalies in the present age. The American revolution taught England this fact, and her statesmen have again and again reiterated that, when Canada and Australia are ready to sever their connection with the mother country, there will be no obstacle placed in their way; France and Russia came to the same conclusion when they sold their American possessions to the United States, and if the Spanish Government would make up its mind to give up Cuba and Madeira, it would have no cause to regret the action. The insurrection in Madeira is a curious indication of the growth of republican ideas; and, like the Cuban revolt, it is a legitimate result of the Spanish revolution. If the men who snatched the power from Isabella II had acted with generosity and fairness towards the colonies, they might have retained them without difficulty; but, as the matter now stands, the colonists feel that they have participated in none of the benefits of the revolution, and they have accordingly struck for their independence, with every prospect of success.

The Sængesfest.—The Sængerfest, at Baltimore, came to a conclusion yesterday in a manner satisfactory to all the participants. Our citizens will be pleased that one of the first-class prizes, a Knabe piano, valued at $1500, was won by the Young Mænnerchor of Philadelphia. The musical performances throughout the entire festival are described as being of a very high character, and such assemblages of singers frequently held cannot but have a beneficial effect on the musical culture of the country. The most important moral to be drawn from this and other Sængerfests that have been held during the last ten years is that it is possible for a large number of men to meet and enjoy themselves in a rational and intelligent manner without having the pleasures of the occasion marred by disturbances and rioting. The Germans, while having their own pleasure uppermost in their minds, are entitled to the gratitude of good citizens of every degree for the good influences which such festivals as that just concluded unquestionably exert.

The Visit of Prince Arthur.—The Canadians are all in a flutter of super-loyal excitement in anticipation of the expected visit of Prince Arthur, the third son of Queen Victoria, and on his arrival there will undoubtedly be a grand jubilation, in which the colonial heart will overflow with gratitude towards this scion of royalty for his condescension in visiting their shores. The young man will probably extend his tour through the United States, and he should receive a cordial but not an adulatory welcome on all sides. We have a number of serious grievances against England, but that is no reason why we should behave in any other than the most hospitable manner towards this member of the royal family; indeed, it would be inconsistent with the American character to be anything else than cordial; but there are reasons, political as well as personal, why we should not indulge in any excessive demonstrations. About Prince Arthur very little is known; his character has scarcely had time to develop yet, but he is said to be much more popular than his elder brother, the prospective King of England. It is to be hoped that he will turn out less of a scapegrace.

New York Incomes.—The following are the largest incomes returned by members of the various professions in New York city:—

ARTISTS.

Eastman Johnson.....$3789

AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS.

J. G. Bennett, ed.	$186,500	Jas. Harper, pub.	$58,074
Robert Bonner, ed.	183,841	John Harper, " "	55,056
Aug. Daly, author	2,630	H. J. Raymond, ed.	26,159

ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

Edwin Booth	$83,736	J. Lester Wallack	$7,500
Clara L. Kellogg	5,039	Barney Williams	3,195

BANKERS.

Belmont, August	$91,970	Hatch, Rufus	$130,000
Benedict, Jas. N.	311,789	Iselin, Adrian	135,240
Brown, James	243,357	Keep, Henry	143,459
Brown, Stewart	152,348	Kelley, Eugene	39,834
Cisco, John J.	120,602	Lord, Rufus L.	178,081
Clews, Henry	102,000	Morgan, E. D.	126,098
Duncomb, W. B.	90,050	Morton, L. P.	124,352
Fisk, Harvey	286,129	Opdyke, George	54,000
Hatch, A. S.	278,261		

CLERGYMEN.

Dr. Wm. Adams	$12,429	Morgan Dix	$12,840
E. H. Chapin	13,149		

HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

J. C. Baldwin	$10,832	S. Delmonico	$10,400
A. B. Darling	81,090	Chas. W. Griswold	40,111
L. Delmonico	125,931	S. Hawkes	78,515
Charles Delmonico	18,456	Paran Stevens	244,335

JUDGES.

John R. Brady	$11,459	D. P. Ingraham	$13,227
Thomas W. Clarke	13,583	J. McCunn	10,000

LAWYERS.

W. C. Barratt	$11,476	Edgar Ketchum	14,497
J. W. Benedict	19,476	C. P. Kirkland	12,378
G. F. Betts	14,173	W. H. Leonard	10,128
G. E. Burrill	39,352	F. E. Marbury	22,729
S. G. Courtney	14,373	Stephen P. Nash	21,729
J. H. Choate	19,942	Charles O'Conor	56,941
H. E. Davies	41,388	E. H. Owen	21,924
Henry Day	33,163	J. E. Parsons	21,105
B. F. Dunning	25,330	W. H. Peckham	23,105
D. D. Field	70,284	Edwards Pierrepont	24,943
Dudley Field	60,097	E. D. Smith	10,000
John Graham	18,504	Charles Tracy	22,941
T. J. Glover	10,093	Abram Wakeman	19,836
J. K. Hackett	10,931		

MERCHANTS.

Aldrich, D. H., dry goods	$103,749	Gray, Horace, leather	$125,249
Aldrich, Richard, dry goods	105,817	Havemeyer, Thos. A., sugars	141,111
Anderson, John, tobacco	37,303	Higgins, Elias J., carpets	431,128
Andrews, Loring, leather	125,911	Jaffray, E. S., dry goods	227,593
Arnold, Aaron, dry goods	250,609	Kemp, G., drugs	106,396
Barbey, Henry J., dry goods	120,324	Lorillard, Geo. L., tobacco	47,341
Bliss, Geo., dry goods	160,650	Schultz, Jackson S., leather	90,001
Constable, James M., dry goods	112,735	Sloan, Wm., carpets	202,597
Day, Horace H., india-rubber	13,265	Stewart, A. T., dry goods	3,019,218
Dodge, W. E., tin	221,375	Stuart, Alexander, sugars	87,532
Dows, David, provisions	151,644	Thorne, Jonathan, leather	129,664
Ely, David J.	76,484	Warden, Francis, dry goods	263,567
Ely, Smith, leather	32,001	White, Eli, furs	118,436
Field, Benj. H., leather	43,802		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hamilton Fish	$31,520	John Jay	$24,309

REAL ESTATE.

W. B. Astor.....$1,072,212

RAILROADS.

Jay Gould	$150,000	C. Vanderbilt	$69,230

RICHEST MEN IN NEW YORK.

Wm. B. Astor	$1,079,212	Rufus Hatch	$130,000
Henry Amy	124,109	A. S. Hatch	278,261
H. D. Aldrich	103,749	T. A. Havemeyer	141,111
Loring Andrews	125,910	H. T. Helmbold	152,205
Aaron Arnold	230,000	E. T. Higgins	431,128
Richard Arnold	105,817	L. F. Hoyt	100,000
Jas. H. Banker	162,337	Adrian Iselin	136,240
H. H. Barbey	123,234	E. S. Jaffray	227,578
August Belmont	100,000	Bradish Johnson	160,000
Jas. H. Benedict	311,589	Henry Keep	143,459
J. G. Bennett	186,500	George Kemp	106,300
George Bliss	160,650	Rufus L. Lord	178,801
Robert Bonner	183,841	L. P. Morton	124,322
Stewart Brown	132,357	E. D. Morgan	126,098
James Brown	243,357	O. Ottendorfer	100,000
Henry Clews	102,000	W. C. Rhinelander	113,057
John B. Cornell	141,065	Jos. Sampson	163,714
J. M. Constable	112,000	B. Schlesinger	119,001
W. W. Cornell	150,000	Jos. Seligman	100,000
John J. Cisco	120,902	Jas. Seligman	100,000
L. Delmonico	125,931	Wm. Sloan	202,597
W. E. Dodge	221,375	Wm. H. Smith	106,571
David Dows	151,644	E. D. Stanton	102,000
Amos R. Eno	217,276	Paran Stevens	244,335
Harvey Fisk	286,129	John Stewart	121,800
George Fox	271,411	A. T. Stewart	3,019,218
C. K. Garrison	104,715	P. B. Sweeny	181,863
J. H. Gautier	220,520	Moses Taylor	279,433
R. Goelet	135,791	J. Thorne	129,664
Peter Goelet	235,663	F. Warden	263,567
Jay Gould	150,000	John Watson	110,296
Horace Gray	125,000	Eli White	118,436
D. Groesbeck	101,295	J. D. Wolfe	141,101
H. D. Haight	111,000		

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th fs
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department for a contract to pave Penn street, between Orthodox street and Arrot street, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will be in attendance on July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia. The following persons have signed a contract for the same:—Edward G. Lee, Thomas D. Webster, Charles Comly, Jr., William Keas, Harry T. Garsed, H. Rowland, Jr., John Shallcross, John Cooker, Thomas Caster, Joseph Shock, Benjamin Hoopes Jacob Smedley, William Frederick, James England, John Roberts, Wilson Milnor, William H. Hobson.
McMANUS & O'ROARK,
7 9 tuthsa5* Contractors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
R. KNOX MILLER.
7 14 12t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will resume the delivery of books and general business, at the NEW BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.
7 12 mth3t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.—The new Library Building, TENTH Street, above Chesnut, will be opened for inspection on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. The public are invited to examine the rooms and the general features of the institution. T. MORRIS PEROT,
7 12 mth3t President.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 305 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 23d inst.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date. SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 15 17 19 21 23 5t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1869, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.
7 8 thstu 6t D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERWILLY.

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE, daily, except Sunday, leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 5:15 P. M., arriving in Pottsville at 9:40 P. M. 7 15 6t

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL,
always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES.
Just received—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market.
A. H. DIXON'S,
7 14 9t No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

WANTED, IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SALESman having a good country trade. Address "Good" this office. 7 15 3t*

CLOTHING.

G-G-G-GO-GO-GOING!!!

Going! Going!! Going!!!
The people out of town.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
The prices down! down!
Going! Going!! Going!!!
The clothes for warm weather.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
The stock altogether.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
This hot summer day.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
Not much to pay!

WE DON'T INTEND TO KEEP
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES,
BUT MEAN TO SELL THEM CHEAP,
AS EVERYBODY KNOWS!

Like the worm before the early bird who rises to gobble him;
Like a pack of fire-crackers in the hands of patriotic youth;
Like a quart of ice cream before a family of heated children;

SO GO THE CLOTHES
FROM
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE TEAS
AT
LOW PRICES.
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 8 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
NEW ST. JOHN'S
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
Just in store, in superior fresh condition.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

BANKERS.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 10 4p

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
'HUMAN HAIR.'
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law. 7 14 4ptf

FOR SALE, A PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, warranted sound and kind, good driver to double or single harness, and an excellent saddle horse for a lady. Price, $150. Address Box 2159, Post Office. 7 12 3t

A Pacific Railway Gold Lo
$6,500,000.
We beg leave to announce that we have accepted agency of the
Kansas Pacific Railway Compa
For the sale of its NEW SEVEN PER CENT. THIR YEAR LOAN, FREE OF TAX.
This loan amounts to $6,500,000. FIRST MORTGA LAND GRANT AND SINKING FUND BONDS, cured upon the extension of the Railway from near S dan in Kansas to Denver, Colorado, a distance of miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the re under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Ro Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway now ning through the State of Kansas.
AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR MILES west of the Missouri river, and earning alre enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligati besides MORE THAN THE INTEREST UPON T NEW LOAN. In addition to this, the bonds are alse cured by a first mortgage of the GOVERNMENT LA GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES, extending alternate sections on either side of the track, from 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of sale of these lands are to be invested by the trustee the 7 per cent. bonds themselves up to 120, or in Un States Bonds, as A SINKING FUND FOR THE DEMPTION OF THE BONDS. The lands emb some of the finest portions of the magnificent Terri of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The pany also holds as an asset another tract of THREE M LIONS OF ACRES IN THE STATE OF KANS and although not pledged as a security for this loan, t possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and ent. We estimate the
VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, COVERED BY THIS MORTGAGE, AT $23,000,000, NET, WHILE THE LOAN IS MERE $6,500,000.
The Bonds have THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, from 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, semi-annually, on May 1 and November 1, and are FR FROM GOVERNMENT TAXATION, the Company ing the tax.
The PRINCIPAL of the Loan is made PAYABLE GOLD, in the city of New York, but each coupon will PAYABLE IN FRANKFORT, LONDON, OR NE YORK, at the option of the holder, without notice, at following rates:—
Or $100 Bond in New York....$35 (gold) each half ye " " London.....47 5s. 10d. " " " Frankfort.....7 flrs. 39 krtzs. " "
The agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust, k the condition of the road, and the country thro which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to g the Loan an emphatic indorsement as a
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT
in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essen even BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITI The bonds will be sold for the present at 95, with ACCRU INTEREST, both in CURRENCY, the agent reserving right to advance the rate.
The attention of investors is invited to these well-secur bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profita investments in the market. Gold and Government Se rities taken in payment at their market value, with commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full inform tion, sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
7 14 5t NO. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

DARING ATTEMPT TO RO
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHES
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort w made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill t Banker's chest received from you a few month ag
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it evident that the attempt to open it was renewed Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to d it useless, the effort was then made to break t lock. The hammering was heard by parties in t neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it arise from the railroad men replacing a defecti rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exceptio of the drills, were left. It is evident that they we not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with t construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that yo Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Bu glar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANI
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching co pletion, and being principally owned by the Leh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connecti therewith an immense and profitable trade nor ward from the coal regions to Western and Southe New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Offi No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE OR TO REN GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wa Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYN Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and gente family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, wat range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germanto Possession at once. 6 18 t
FOR SALE—HANDSOME THRE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buil ings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern i provements, and in excellent order. Was owned and bu by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very be materials and workmanship. Immediate possessio Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 t

TO RENT.
ROOM AND STEAM POWE
TO LET,
ALSO, LOT ON FIFTH, AND ONE O SIXTH STREET.
Parties may put up their own buildings, on Grou Rent, or the
Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish C
WILL ERECT THEM.
Inquire of [7 13 6t
HARVEY & FORD,
LEDGER PLACE, above SECOND Street,
Or to the Company, No. 521 COLUMBIA Avenue.
GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET. A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coa house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out wal and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane St tion. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*
TO LET—THE SPLENDID SECON story ROOM of Store S. W. corner of ELEVENT and CHESNUT Streets, with all the modern conv nience. 7 9 6t
JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONI ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter su ply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. I wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, f invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the atte tion of all consumers who want a strictly pure articl prepared from the best materials, and put up in the mo careful manner for home use or transportation. Orde by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No 230 PEAR Street,
7 12mths§ Below Third and Walnut streets.

DEMOCRACY.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION

A Half-and-half Arrangement—What it Did, and How it Did it—The "B'hoys" only Half Suppressed—The Candidate for the Supreme Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, July 14.

After a hard day's labor in the cause of "Retrenchment and Reform," the representatives of the State Democracy as I write are dodging between the drops of a slow drizzling rain, on their way from the State Capitol to the hotels. The day opened with a cloud upon her brow, and she draws near her end in tears. But this lachrymosity does not affect the stout hearts of the men upon whom have been centred the eyes of the unterrified masses throughout the State to-day. Their labor had no sooner been completed than they discovered the wonderful attractiveness of such a pretty alliteration as is contained in the words "Packer and Pershing." The accident of these two p's in conjunction will cost their opponents many a vote. So, despite the drizzling rain, the town is overflowing with enthusiasm, and squads of Offenbachian admirals are perambulating the streets, dispensing Offenbachian strains, with troops of the unterrified tagging after them in the most jubilant of moods.

The hour appointed for the assembling of the convention was 10 o'clock, but there appeared to be no hurry about it, and it was well that such was the case, for it was worth almost as much as the valuation of one's life to effect an entrance into the hall. Some of the leading men of the party had made up their minds to keep out as much of the disorderly element as was possible. Hence no one was to be admitted without a ticket, and to obtain the ticket to which one was entitled it was necessary to devote a half hour, beginning with the stroke of 8, to about as heavy a pressure as the human frame is capable of bearing, without sustaining a very serious marring of its symmetrical proportions. But this was nothing compared to the task of getting into the hall. One of the delegates stated that it took him a full half hour to run the gauntlet of pickpockets who were grouped about the entrance. Still, he made his way through them without sustaining any financial damage, while others, and notably ex-Senator Buckalew, found themselves at the door only to discover that not a beggarly cent remained in their pockets. When the crowd of light-fingered gentry was penetrated, one found himself face to face with two burly, hard-fisted individuals who had been selected for the task of keeping out the roughs, because they were the roughest of the rough themselves, and were quite as willing as able to knock down and drag out any unlucky wight whose pasteboard credentials were not entirely satisfactory to them. When it came to the afternoon session, the precautions at the entrances were redoubled, and several delegates of respectable bearing submitted to the indignity of being lifted in at the windows by the legs and arms in preference to passing the ordeal at the doors. One of the delegates urged as a reason against the holding of an evening session the trouble of getting into the hall, and declared, with a sarcastic reference to the customs prevailing in Philadelphia, that he would as soon be thrown out of the window as dragged in through it by the legs, and would suffer either infliction in preference to attempting to walk in through the doorway.

While awaiting the calling to order of the convention, that perfect type of red-hot Democracy, ycleept "Brick" Pomeroy, was escorted about the hall and introduced to the more ambitious of the delegates. "Brick" was in brilliant trim. His fingers were loaded down with rings, in which glittered monstrous stones of various hues, and in his shirt-front was displayed a gorgeous cross of corresponding splendor. This shirt-front was cut remarkably low—so low, in fact, that it imparted a sailor-like aspect, and justified some of the delegates from the wilds of the interior in supposing that the *distingue* stranger was nobody other than the chivalric Semmes, of the late C. S. A. Navy.

During the morning session, the delegates generally comported themselves so quietly and orderly that the injunction previously placed upon the rough-and-ready element was in fair way of enforcement. But at the outset there was a slight disturbance. The Hancock men were so few in numbers that only a flank movement of some sort could give them any hope of success. So they attempted to smuggle into the hall the huge transparency inscribed "Ohio has her Rosecrans—give Pennsylvania her Hancock." The movement was at once detected, and as soon as the attention of Mr. Wallace, the acting Chairman, was called to it, he peremptorily ordered it to be withdrawn. The ever-ready McMullin pulled up his coat-sleeves and plunged towards the cause of dissension. But before he could lay violent hands upon it, the discovery was made that both Cass and Packer banners had been suspended over the very head of Wallace, and the order given in ignorance of this circumstance was at once revoked. The Alderman, however, was bent upon doing something, and so he grasped the transparency, and triumphantly bore it to the front, the Hancock men in the lobby meanwhile raising a fearful din. It was at this point that Wallace jumped to his feet, and declared that there had been quite enough of rowdyism witnessed in Democratic conventions of late, and that it was desirable to have none of it there.

Soon after, Wallace was called upon to retreat from the chair by the selection of a temporary President, and he embraced the opportunity to expound briefly the true basis of the Democratic faith. He dwelt, also, at some length upon the fact that he had wielded the Democratic baton for three years, but was ominously silent upon his achievements with the famous coffee-pot with which his name is so closely associated.

The morning finally wore away without the accomplishing of anything, and a little before noon a recess until two o'clock was voted, but not without encountering the most determined opposition.

The ceremony of running the gauntlet at the doors or of being lifted in at the windows was so tedious, that it was half-past two o'clock before the convention was again called to order. The first important business was the installation of ex-United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew as permanent President. He at once proceeded to deliver himself of a very elaborate oration, in the course of which he expounded at length the true Democratic theory of government, and wound up with a scathing and bitter assault upon the present Governor of the Commonwealth, whom, to use a trite expression, he handled without gloves, and without mercy, as well. Then came a long and vexatious delay, pending the deliberations of the Committee on Resolutions. The convention disposed of two or three contested seats, and a few other trifling incidentals, during the day; but finally so completely exhausted all these means of diversion, that it was forced, for the sake of killing time, to formally declare its willingness to listen to a harangue from the Hon. Richard Vaux. Richard was in town, but unhappily he was not in the hall, and just as despair was seizing the convention, and manifesting its presence by a deal of confusion, the nine planks which had been selected to constitute the platform were borne into the hall by the committee of thirty-three which had been charged with the task.

When the resolutions, as soundly Democratic as the most Democratic heart present appeared to desire, had been unanimously adopted, the convention went about the task of nominating the candidates. The name of General George W. Cass was placed in nomination, without eliciting the faintest response. But that of Asa Packer was received with loud shouts from the floor and the waving of white hats in the background. General McCandless elicited considerable applause, and General Winfield S. Hancock threw the lobbies into a wild tumult. Before it had died away Alderman McMullin stepped to the front, shook his hand gravely and gently, and remarked, with a strict approach to the truth, "That's all outside!"

But there was a still higher authority than that of the Alderman for pronouncing the whole Hancock movement an "outside" one. A letter signed by him was produced from one of the recesses of Wallace's coffee-pot, in which he distinctly declared that he would not consent to be a candidate. Hancock fell by his own hand. If any one authorized to speak for him had announced his willingness to run, there is little doubt that he would have received the nomination ultimately, although not without encountering the bitterest opposition. As it was, several of his more ardent admirers declared their determination to vote for him in spite of the letter, and in spite of Wallace's protest against the perpetration of what he was pleased to term a downright outrage. Amidst the uproar of the contending factions which the letter called into being, could be heard the voice of the Alderman from the Fourth ward, crying, "Let 'em vote for 'im, if they want to!" And vote for him they did.

The second ballot was completed, the result duly announced, and a dozen Packerites on the floor clamoring to have it made unanimous, before the Chair could be made to comprehend the fact that 134 votes had been recorded, while but 133 delegates were in the convention. An indescribable scene of confusion ensued, the disorder being so great that Alderman McMullin flew about the hall, screaming "Order! order! sit down! sit down!" without making the slightest impression. A majority were finally persuaded that such a questionable record as this superfluous vote presented should not be suffered to appear in print, and the ballot was ordered to be expunged from the minutes. The ballot was then retaken, it being apparently understood by Judge Packer's friends that, as General Hancock's name was withdrawn, everybody could vote for Packer, thereby both rectifying the record and making the nomination unanimous. Only ten of General Cass' admirers availed themselves of this privilege, thirty-seven of his adherents remaining faithful even to the last ditch. But the nomination was finally made unanimous by acclamation, and several of the Western delegates made short addresses, giving in their hearty and zealous adhesion, *"against their will,"* to the candidate of the majority. One of the old war-horses from General Cass' neighborhood took occasion, in this connection, to state that he, in common with the Democracy of the West, could be trusted to do what they had never failed to do in the past, and would not fail to do in the future—"Vote the whole ticket, from head to tail!" Then came a wild and uncontrollable outburst of enthusiasm, and for some minutes the scene surpassed anything ever witnessed in a veritable or imaginary Pandemonium.

During the uproarious squabble over the superfluous vote which had crept into the second ballot, Alderman McMullin had been entirely at sea. The only consistent thing he achieved was a constant appeal for "order!" and a persistent effort to induce everybody but himself to "sit down!" Aside from this, he tendered every motion that was made his vote, before its scope could be grasped and stated by the Chair, shifting about with all the ease and grace of an accomplished and well-oiled weathercock. But as soon as the convention had tortured itself through this difficulty, he became himself again, and hammered away at the Chair until he succeeded in compelling its occupant to recognize him, and put before the convention his motion for a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening. This was ostensibly for the purpose of giving the Western delegates time to select and concentrate upon some one from their locality for the vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court. But many of the delegates appeared to regard its real import to be to compel them to undergo again the torture of the doorways or the indignity of being dragged in at the windows by the legs. The Alderman fought his ground inch by inch, and at last was driven to the wall.

Then the delegates indulged in the harmless and highly diverting amusement of placing in nomination for judge of the Supreme Court the name of every Democratic lawyer in the central and western part of the State who had ever been burdened with a brief. Altogether, the names of twenty-five embryo jurists were hurled at the devoted and somewhat muddled head of the chairman until he heard them, while many never reached his ears, because of the insufferable noise. But before a ballot was ordered, the list was judiciously pruned down to a round dozen, and among these the delegates scattered their support with a reckless hand. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria; Rasselas Brown, of Warren; and Cyrus Clark, of Indiana, however, took the lead; and on the second ballot the number of candidates was materially reduced by formal and tacit withdrawals. The vote was about being announced, without a definite result being achieved, when the supporters of Mr. Clark began a stampede towards Pershing, which did not terminate until the latter had received a fair majority, and been declared the choice of the convention, amidst some enthusiasm for his supposed merits as a man and a lawyer, and the unquestionable merit of the alliterative battle-cry of "Packer and Pershing."

Thus the labors of the day were brought to a happy termination, and the representatives of the State Democracy laid to their souls the flattering unction that they had covered themselves with glory, and overwhelmed their opponents with the shadow of their inevitable defeat.

The nomination of Mr. Pershing elicits a great deal of enthusiasm on all sides, in and out of the now defunct convention. He is about forty-five years of age, a native and resident of Johnstown, Cambria county, and regarded as a man fully qualified for the exalted position to which he aspires. In 1861 he was elected to the State Legislature, and for five successive years represented Cambria county in the lower house, being, accordi g to reports, recognized as the ablest and most upright man on the Democratic side of that body while a member of it. It is claimed for him that he never belittled himself, while sojourning at Harrisburg, by engaging in any of the low and dirty schemes which have brought this devoted town into such disrepute. Among other things, his friends, when pressing his claims and glorifying his success, did not forget to announce that he is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a man of the strictest temperance habits. WASHTENAW.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortment selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, fresh, and fashionable, SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
SEASONABLE IN TEXTURE,
REASONABLE IN PRICE,
FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE OCEAN HOUSE is a First-class Hotel; in fact, the best at Cape May. Be sure and stop there.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.
☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DU BOIS—COWELL.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., WILLIAM L. DU BOIS to MARY, daughter of Henry R. Cowell, all of this city.

HESS—WIGHTMAN.—On the 18th of April, at the M. E. Parsonage, No. 1520 Franklin street, by Rev. William B. Wood, ROBERT H. HESS to Miss MAGGIE WIGHTMAN, all of this city.

DIED.

CARSON.—On the 14th instant, WALTER, infant son of J. Hays and Mary J. Carson, aged 3 weeks and 5 days.

HALE.—On Tuesday, July 13, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL HALE, in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Marple, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALLOWELL.—On the 12th instant, CHARLES M. HALLOWELL, Notary Public, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, the Richmond Lodge No. 220, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; the Kensington Council, No. 9; N. L. Degree Council, No. 1; State Council of Pennsylvania, O. U. A. M.; the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company; and Republican Association, Eighteenth ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1020 Beach street, above Manderson, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

KENT.—On the 13th instant, HANNAH, wife of Richard Kent, in the 67th year of her age, a native of Roton, Lancashire, England.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 4218 Main street, below Robinson, Manayunk, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. David's Church.

LOGAN.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 14th instant, ROSS, son of Mary and the late Joseph Logan, aged 18 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 911 N. Nineteenth street, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, GEORGE MORGAN, in the 41st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 Morris street, Gloucester City, N. J., on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On her eighty-second birth-day, July 13, ELIZA HARMAR THOMAS, daughter of General Josiah Harmar.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, William Harmar, near Gray's Ferry, on Friday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS!
FANCY AND PLAIN,
For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.
DUCKS AND DRILLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS,
ALL SHADES,
For Ladies Walking Suits.
FANCY, PLAIN WHITE, and SCARLET
CLOTHS,
DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLORS,
FOR FRIENDS' WEAR.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
7 7 10trp PHILADELPIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Texas Election—The New Constitution to be Voted Upon—The Indians Troublesome on the Plains.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Texas Election.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day issued a proclamation designating Nov. 30 as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted by the convention which met at Austin, Texas, on June 15, to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrival of Congressmen at Denver—Senators in a New Role—The Savages Still Troublesome.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A Denver despatch of July 14 says the Kansas Pacific Congressional excursion party arrived last night, after spending several days near Pike's Peak. Interesting proceedings took place on Sunday in the "Garden of the Gods," near Colorado City. Senator Rice presided, and Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, read the 104th and 23d Psalms. After a collation, provided by the Kansas Pacific Company, letters were read from Senator Howard and others, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the satisfaction of the party.

On Monday evening a large number of citizens were addressed at Colorado City by Senators Morrill and Root. Senators Rice and Root go to California, and propose to return via Omaha.

New Mexican advices report that the Indians are still troublesome on the Santa Fe mail route.

Crops are good. None of the newly appointed Indian agents have yet arrived in the country. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach was robbed at Moreau Station of a box containing $72,000 in gold. The robbers fled to the mountains and are now being pursued.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proceedings Against Railroad Directors.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Proceedings in the Supreme Court were commenced to-day to punish the Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company for a violation of the injunction restraining the company from issuing new stock. It is claimed that after the injunction was served they sold stock certificates of 18,750 shares. The new stock was yesterday taken possession of by the Receiver of New York.

Usury.

Several leading brokers were indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for usury in their ring combination to tie up money. The names are withheld until the arrests are made.

Bank Robbed.

ALBANY, July 15.—The bank at Sandy Hill was entered by burglars last night, and the vault blown open, but no funds were obtained.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station:—

—The squad of young fellows arrested and heard upon suspicion of having first robbed, then caused the death by drowning of the German, John Graff, who was found in Gunner's run, were discharged on account of an insufficiency in the evidence upon either count.

—Mary Schwartz also had a hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a number of pounds of machine silk, valued at $75, from the store of Aub, Huckenbach & Co., Front and New streets. She was held for a further hearing.

—James Lyle also had a hearing upon the charge of robbing the dwelling of Mr. Wm. S. Cruthers, on Gorgas lane, Chesnut Hill, of a quantity of silver-plated knives, forks, etc. He was held in $5000 bail to answer.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular route to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

GREY RESERVES ENCAMPMENT,
CAPE MAY.
Two Grand Excursions via West Jersey Railroad,
On Friday and Saturday, July 16 and 17.
Last boat leaves foot of Market street at 6·00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Cape May, Sea Breeze House Station, at 6 P. M.
FARE FOR EXCURSION.....$2·00
7 14 3t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8·00 A. M. } DUE { 12·19 P. M.
2·00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6·12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3·00
{ Excursion Tickets.....4·50
W. H. GATZMER, Agent.
7 2 1m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " " 1 25
Servants " " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. RUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 2 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
Now steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street wharf daily, every few minutes. 6 15 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 3m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.
6 23 1m

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests. LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and After Monday,
JULY 5,
WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE
AT 5 P. M.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
5 11 tuthstf PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSES.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg, Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LEROH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.
NOTICE!
FROM THE 6th OF JULY
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M.
BAILEY & CO.,
7 1 thstu10trp JEWELLERS.

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu

NOTICE.
DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It

OPENING OF THE ALBERT N'YANZA.

It is understood that, influenced no doubt to some extent by the visit of the Prince of Wales, and anxious to do something which shall confirm him in the good opinion of Western nations, the Viceroy of Egypt has invited Sir Samuel Baker to take command of an expedition directed to the suppression of the slave-trade on the Upper Nile, to explore fully and in detail the vast interior reservoir known as the Albert N'yanza, and to bring the hitherto untraversed districts lying around the mysterious head waters of the great river of Egypt within the sphere not only of the Viceroy's authority, but also of mercantile operations.

The results of such an expedition are so full of promise to our knowledge of the face of the globe we dwell upon, in its least known and most inaccessible regions, and to the cause of a down-trodden and slave-driven people, that it is impossible not to be stirred up to our innermost heart at the bare idea of such a truly glorious and noble enterprise. It may be termed by some to be a war of annexation, and it may be said that Egypto-Turks, of a faith which tolerates slavery in certain forms, are not precisely the people to occupy Central Africa; but nothing could be worse than the state of the countries which it is proposed to open to civilization; there was no other power that could or would do it; and the boon conveyed to the people themselves is of such vast magnitude as not only to exonerate the means that may have to be used, but to stamp them with the unquestionable seal of a truly philanthropic and humanitarian morality. No man, too, more fitted than Sir Samuel Baker to take the lead of such an expedition, and no man more likely to carry it out with the least fighting and quarrelling that is possible. True courage is always magnanimous, and Sir Samuel Baker has shown by the patient perseverance and self-devotion of himself and wife in carrying out a great purpose, that he possesses what is rarer and loftier than mere physical courage — the attributes of the highest intellectual and moral courage—that kind of courage which is sure to blend mercy with strength, and to be at all times conciliating whilst carrying out its objects.

It will be remembered that Sir Samuel Baker was led, when exploring the regions of the Upper Nile, to the discovery of the Albert N'yanza, from information he received at Gondokoro from Captain Speke. That lamented traveller had, upon the occasion of his exploration of the Victoria N'yanza, heard of the existence of another lake to the west or northwest, which he at the time supposed to be much smaller than his Victoria N'yanza, and which was also supposed to receive the waters of the outlet of the upper lake, the Somerset or Victoria Nile, as it has been called. After overcoming many wearisome obstacles (and who can read his narrative without a thrill of admiration for the constant cheerfulness with which the hero and heroine bore the terrible hardships they were called to face, the daily danger and hourly anxieties of their lonely life in Equatorial Africa, and the sickness and other disheartening trials which they were called upon to endure?), Sir Samuel succeeded in reaching the lake in question. It lay before him like a sea of quicksilver, with a boundless sea horizon on the south and southwest glittering in the noonday sun, and on the west, at fifty or sixty miles' distance, blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of about seven thousand feet above its level.

"I was about fifteen hundred feet above the lake," the traveller relates, "and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon those welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt and brought fertility where all was wilderness—upon that great source so long hidden from mankind—that source of bounty and of blessings to millions of human beings; and as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honor it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, and deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake the 'Albert N'yanza.' The Victoria and the Albert Lakes are the two sources of the Nile."

At sunrise, on the following morning, Sir Samuel was enabled to distinguish, with the aid of a powerful telescope, the outline of the mountains on the opposite shore, dark shades upon their sides denoting deep gorges, whilst two large waterfalls that cleft the sides of the mountains looked like threads of silver upon their dark face. The lake itself was a vast depression far below the general level of the country, surrounded by precipitous cliffs, and bounded on the west and southwest by great ranges of mountains from five to seven thousand feet above the level of its waters, thus rendering it the one great reservoir into which everything must drain, and "from this vast rocky cistern *the Nile made its exit, a giant in its birth.*" "It was," adds Sir Samuel, "a grand arrangement of nature for the birth of so mighty and important a stream as the river Nile."

Unfortunately, at the period of Sir Samuel Baker's discovery of the Albert N'yanza, there had been some difference of opinion among geographers as to whether the Victoria Nile flowed directly onwards from Victoria N'yanza into the White Nile by Gondokoro, or whether its waters mingled with those of Albert N'yanza before joining the White Nile.

Instead, then, of Sir Samuel and his wife, as to all appearance they might have done, keeping, after their long fatigues, quietly in a boat, and allowing themselves to be peacefully rowed and drifted down the Nile, which is described as we have seen, as "a giant in its birth," they navigated the lake in canoes to Magungo, the point at which the Victoria Nile joined the lake, and, what was worse, in order to settle a question of no very great importance, as to the lake-feeder at Magungo being really the prolongation of the Victoria Nile, they proceeded up that river, which is a succession of cataracts the whole way to the Karuma Falls, were stricken down again with fever, narrowly escaped being eaten up by crocodiles, named the first obstruction they met with, we hope inappropriately, "Murchison's Falls," were deserted by the natives, were imprisoned on the island of Patuan, were pilfered and insulted by King Kamrasi in Kissuna, and were subjected to no end of sickness, privations, and trials before they reached the White Nile. All this, when Sir Samuel Baker was distinctly told at Magungo that canoes could navigate the Nile in its course from the lake to the Madi country, as there were no cataracts for a great distance. True that both the Madi and the Koshi, who dwell on the right and left banks of the river at its exit, were said to be hostile to the lake people, but this presumed hostility would not have entailed difficulties greater than what had been already overcome, or than what they had to suffer at the hands of the cowardly and treacherous Kamrasi. The difficulties might, indeed, have been all overcome by change of boat and boatmen, a thing they had to do, even upon the lake itself; upon one occasion, indeed, changing boatmen four times in less than a mile. Sir Samuel, however, adds afterwards that the natives most positively refused to take him down the Nile from the lake into the country of the Madi, as they said they would be killed by the people, who were their enemies, as he would not be with them on their return up the river; so we are left in doubt if the Victoria Nile was ascended, instead of the Nile proper being descended, from the love of geography, or from sheer necessity. The latter is to be doubted, for the travellers could have exchanged canoes on reaching the Madi, and sent the lake people back in safety. This was all the more vexatious, as, Sir Samuel says, he could see the river issuing from the lake within eighteen miles of Magungo, and, although it is marked on the map as being navigable to the first cataract at Mount Koko, still the question of first importance, as to the navigability (with a few intervening portages) of the Great River Nile, from its embouchure in the Mediterranean to the Albert N'yanza, would have been forever determined, and Sir Samuel and Lady Baker might have been spared many perils and much suffering. This is one great point which may now happily be fairly considered as on the way of being settled.

It is not a little remarkable that so intuitively did the quick feminine perception of Lady Baker feel this point, that when Sir Samuel proposed going up to Karuma, although he felt, by taking so circuitous a route, he might lose the boats at Gondokoro and become a prisoner in Central Africa, ill and without quinine, for another year, Lady Baker not only voted in her state of abject weakness to complete the river to Karuma, but wished, if possible, to return and follow the Nile from the lake down to Gondokoro! The latter resolve, based upon the simple principle of "seeing is believing," was, however, declared by her lord and master "to be a sacrifice most nobly proposed, but simply impossible and unnecessary." If there was any unnecessary sacrifice to be made in the matter, it would certainly seem to have been in taking the sick lady up to Karuma, instead of conveying her by canoe down the Nile to Gondokoro.

A second and equally interesting point, although not of so much importance to the future opening of the country, is the possible communication between the Albert N'yanza and Lake Tanganyika. From the elevation at which Sir Samuel Baker stood, when he first saw Lake Albert, with a boundless horizon to the south and southwest, its waters would appear to extend beyond the parallel assigned by Burton and Speke to Lake Rusisi, and, in fact, to embrace that lake as a kind of inlet, as also Lake Tanganyika further south. The elevation given to Lake Tanganyika of only eighteen hundred and forty-four feet above the level of the sea, while the Albert N'yanza is two thousand four hundred and forty feet above the same level, and the information given to Burton and Speke as to the waters at the north end of Tanganyika flowing into that lake, are opposed to this view of the subject; but it is possible that there may have been an error in the barometrical observation made, as also in the information obtained from the natives. It is now known that the waters of Lake Tanganyika do not flow into the N'yassa, which has an elevation of only thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea; but, on the contrary, that the rivers and small lakes south of the Tanganyika pour their waters into that great reservoir. It is not probable that Lake Tanganyika should have no outlet and receive rivers at both its north and south extremities, as also in its centre, the Malagarasi. The position of the lake, added to the discovery made by Sir Samuel Baker of the great southerly extension of the Albert N'yanza, would then tend to show that the most southerly tributaries south of Tanganyika—possibly the Moi Tawa, discovered by Livingstone, northeast of the N'yasssa—are the most remote sources of the Nile. It is to be hoped that Livingstone's last journey will have settled this dubious point, and we shall but express the satisfaction which will be felt by all, at hearing of the safe return of the great traveller before Sir Samuel Baker's expedition is set in motion. As that expedition partakes, if we understand rightly, of a character of Egyptian occupation and annexation, the African chiefs may now be induced to look upon the presence of a white man in their countries as the forerunner of invasion on the part of their hereditary foes, and the life of such a man, however innocent his intentions, would no longer be safe.

Dr. Livingstone may, however, be in quite a different part of the country; for it is Sir R. I. Murchison's opinion that if the distinguished traveller satisfied himself when at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika that its waters were about eighteen hundred feet above the sea, as stated by Burton and Speke, he would necessarily infer that they could not flow northwards in the much higher equatorial lakes. In this case he would abandon the northern route, in which it was supposed he might find the waters of the Tanganyika flowing into the Albert N'yanza of Baker. Having also ascertained that the Tanganyika was fed by rivers flowing from the south and the east, it would be evident under these circumstances that this vast body of fresh water (three hundred miles in length) must find its way to the west, and he would then follow the river or rivers which issue on the west coast of Africa. Under this supposition, Sir R. I. Murchison thinks he may be first heard of from one of the western Portuguese settlements, or even from those on the Congo. If this view be entertained, we cannot be expected to hear of Livingstone for some time to come, as the distance he would have to traverse is vast, and the region unknown. This hypothesis is also said to explain why no intelligence whatever respecting him has been received at Zanzibar, inasmuch as he has been travelling through a vast country, the inhabitants of which have no communication with the eastern coast. Sir R. I. Murchison says he entertains a well-founded hope that his distinguished friend—thanks to his iron frame and undying energy—will issue from Africa on the same shore at which, after a very long absence, he reappeared after his first great traverse of Southern Africa.

A third and very curious point presents itself in the possible existence of one or more outlets to the Albert N'yanza. We have seen that Sir Samuel Baker satisfied himself as to the existence of a river flowing out of the lake into the White Nile, which the natives told him was navigable for some distance, and by which, therefore, it is to be supposed that the lake could be entered in boats from the Nile, without the necessity of conveying them, as we are informed is to be done, in pieces to the shores of the lake. But two French traders, Messrs. Jules and Ambrose Poncet, who have explored the country between the Gazelle Lake and the Albert N'yanza, express themselves as perfectly satisfied that the river Jur, Bibi, or Bahr Kakunda, as it is variously designated, flows out of the Luta N'zige (as they call the Albert N'yanza) into the Gazelle Lake. If this is so, the river of the Jur tribe and of the Niam Nams would present another means of approach to the great lake.

But this is not all. The same informants, who have trading ports on the Jur, have also founded another station, marked on their map as Cagouma (Kaguma), Etablissement Poncet, on a great river which flows from southeast to northwest, and which is called Bahr-Bura, or Bahr-Munbutu. This river, they say, which evidently comes from Lake Luta N'zige, divides itself in about four degrees of north latitude into two branches, that to the east flowing, under the name of Suwa, to the northwest, to go probably to form the Shary or Asu, which throws itself, after its junction with the Bah-gun or Bah-bai, into Lake Tsad. The westerly branch, which is much the largest, keeps its name of Bahr-Bura, and flows in a west-northwest direction to about the sixth degree of north latitude, at which point, according to the Munbutu people, after receiving another considerable affluent coming likewise from the southeast, it empties itself into a great lake, in part marshy, and which was called by the people of Ali Umuri, an Arab trader, Birka Matuassat. This lake, again, is described as having two outlets: one to the north known as the Bah-gun or Bah-bai, joins the Shary south of Lake Tsad, the other, and the most important, issuing from the west end of the lake, according to all appearances gives birth to the Binuwa Niger, or, at all events, to an affluent of the Binuwa and Kwarra—the Kibbi or Kulla—which in that case will possess a much greater importance than has hitherto been conceded to it—an importance equal to that of the Binuwa or Kwarra itself.

It is not likely that there should be so much division and subdivision of waters as is here described. Excepting in a delta, the general rule of rivers is to receive affluents in their progress to the sea, and not to divide off into branches; but the region between the Albert N'yanza and the Gazelle Lake is nothing more than an inland delta, as is also apparently the case at the north end of the Victoria N'yanza, and the same thing may hold good of the Bahr-Bura and Lake Matuassat.

This latter lake would appear to correspond to the Muato Yanvo, of which the old geographer D'Anville obtained some notice, and near which was Monsol, or Munsul, capital of the Anziko, proximately placed on the map attached to Mr. W. D. Cooley's "Inner Africa Laid Open" (London, 1852).

It appears that an Italian explorer, Carlo Piagga, has also pushed his researches in the same direction, and that he has obtained information of the existence of "a vast interior lake" lying on the equator or south of it; and Sir R. I. Murchison has justly pointed out that an entirely new field for research is thus laid open to the enterprise of explorers, who will have to determine whether the streams issuing from this immense lake and the adjacent region to the west of twenty-five degrees east longitude do not flow from a watershed entirely separated from that of all the affluents of the Nile, and which sends its waters into the South Alantic Ocean, and probably by the great river of Congo.

It would scarcely seem that the immense lake here alluded to as lying on the equator, or south of it, is the same as the Matuassat of Messrs. Poncet, which is placed in about six degrees north latitude, unless it has an extent of some six degrees, which is not at all impossible. Albert N'yanza has possibly an almost equal extent, and, if it joins Lake Tanganyika, would embrace in its prolongation over ten degrees of latitude. It is curious, in connection with Sir R. I. Murchison's suggestion, that this great central lake may give birth to the Congo, that Fernando de Enciso speaks in his "Suma de Geografia," of a fact learned from the natives of Congo, that the River Zaire, or Congo, rises from a lake in the interior, from which another great river, presumed to be the Nile, flows in an opposite direction. This may be one of the rivers seen by Sir Samuel Baker, tumbling through gorges in the Blue Mountains west of the Albert N'yanza.

The theory, however, advocated by the Messrs. Poncet, of Lake Matuassat sending off tributaries to the Binuwa Niger, and to the Shary and Lake Tsad, as also by Fernando de Enciso and Sir R. I. Murchison, to the Congo, only corroborates the old opinion held by the father of history and by all the old geographers, that one half of the Nile flowed over Egypt and the other half over Ethiopia. "There are two mountains," said Herodotus, from information obtained from the registrar of Minerva's treasury at Lais, "rising into a sharp peak, situated between the city of Syene in Thebais and Elephantine; the names of these mountains are the one Crophi and the other Mophi; that the sources of the Nile, which are bottomless, flow from between these mountains, and that half of the water flows over Egypt and to the north, and the other half over Ethiopia and the south."

The sources of the Nile, being described as bottomless, are evidently meant as issuing from a lake, and it is afterwards that they pass through the mountains, the names of which, admitting an error in their positioning, would be represented by the Koshi and Madi of the present day. The transposition and identification are rendered all the more necessary, as the sources of the Nile could not have been between Syene and Elephantine, nor could the river have divided itself in such a latitude to flow one-half to Egypt and the other half to Ethiopia. It is remarkable that the Oriental geographers, as more especially Al Idrisi and Abu'l Fada, represent this division of the head waters of the Nile into an Egyptian and an Ethiopian river as a well-determined fact.

Such, then, are some of the points to be determined by the navigation and exploration of the Albert N'yanza, and they are of the greatest possible interest, as they will probably either themselves lead to the unveiling of the mystery which has so long made a blank of our maps in as far as Central Africa is concerned, or they may pave the way to the gradual unfolding of every detail connected with the origin of the Nile, the Congo, and the Binuwa Kwarra, or Eastern Niger, of the Egyptian Nile, and the Ethiopic Nile.

Interesting and curious as the solution of such questions may be, great as will be the difference made upon existing maps, and various the people and the regions that will be brought under the cognizance of the civilized world, still, even all these additions to knowledge sink in importance before the prospect opened of an amelioration in the condition of the African races, only recently made known to us by the explorations of Burton, Speke, Grant, Petherick, Baker, and others. Of all the impressions left upon the reader of Sir Samuel's book, those relating to the slave-trade of the White Nile are perhaps the most startling. Many people have thought but lightly of the evils connected with Oriental slavery. Those who were most enthusiastic in waging war against the trade of the west coast were content, for the most part, to look upon Turkish and Egyptian slavery as a minor evil compared with the other, and one which was so ineradicably mixed up with the nature of Oriental life and despotism, that any denunciations directed against it would be as absurd as they would be futile. No doubt, too, the slavery itself was a comparatively small evil. The subjection of one human creature to another is not so shameful a phenomenon to the African mind as to be unendurable, when it takes that patriarchal and domestic character with which slavery in the East appears to be more or less invested, and more especially when the slave continues to enjoy a climate something like his own.

Sir Samuel Baker may, however, be said to have lifted the veil which concealed the process by which the slave markets of Cairo and Constantinople were recruited.

Barth has given us a graphic if painful account of the expeditions of the Mohammedan Sultans of Bornu, Baghirmi, and Sokoto, carried on even into Adamawa and the regions of the Binuwa and Eastern Niger; and, still more recently, M. Mage has depicted, with the most striking minuteness, life, as it is on the Upper Niger and in the vast Pullo-Felatah dominions. That life appears, under the rude sway of the Mohammedan, to be one successive, continuous, and incessant warfare; the enslaving of everything Pagan; reprisals, murders, and executions. We have also heard something of the questionable proceedings of the Egyptians on the western frontiers of Abyssinia from Taka to the upper regions of the Blue Nile, and we have always regretted that the costly expedition sent to that country to liberate the British captives should have done nothing towards insuring the immunity of a Christian people against the enslaving propensities of their Egyptian neighbors. Sir Samuel Baker may be said to be one of the first to make us acquainted with the nature of the raids made by Mohammedan slave-dealers from Gondokoro against the Obbos and Latukas, and other tribes in the neighborhood, and which were so cruel and reckless in their character, that, it has been justly observed, one of the worst features of Sir Samuel's journey must have been the necessity of witnessing, without the power of mitigating in even the slightest degree, the atrocities which the slave seekers committed. Under cover of carrying on an "ivory trade," armed bands of desperadoes ascend the river and penetrate into the heart of some savage country. To be at war with one another is a normal condition of existence amongst the native tribes. Taking advantage of this, the traders offer their alliance to the tribe with whom they first come in contact, on the understanding that they may be at liberty to make prisoners from the enemy. The African savage is either too simple to see, or, what is far more likely, is willing, for the sake of revenge, to close his eyes to the fatal nature of the friendship offered. Assisted by his Mussulman allies, he sets forth on the campaign, and, amidst the reckless slaughter that ensues, a draught of living captives is secured for the trader's net. But very soon the original dupes, if they can be so termed, discover that the trader is equally ready to turn his arms against them. In alliance with some other tribe, he makes war against them in turn, and the friends who assisted him to effect his first captures fall victims to his whips and chains in turn. Forced to some extent into association with the "ivory traders," Sir Samuel beheld their proceedings. Very narrowly did he escape a sudden death at their hands, but his wonderful intrepidity carried him through; and he lived to register a resolution that, if he ever came back from his wanderings, he would do something to interfere with the proceedings which, for the time being, he could only contemplate with secret indignation. The time for action has now happily arrived. No doubt it will be a difficult task to persuade the tribes through which the "ivory traders" have passed, that the object of the expedition is simply the extinction of the slave-trade. It matters, however, little whether the Africans fully understand the expedition at first. The traders of Gondokoro will comprehend it readily enough, and they will soon feel, or be made to feel, that a prompt submission to the new system to be inaugurated is inevitable. This, then, one of the avowed philanthropic purposes of the expedition, with the anticipated opening of Central Africa to the purposes of commerce, and the withdrawing of the veil which has so long hung over so large a portion of the earth's surface, fully entitle the projected expedition to our most earnest hopes of success, and to anticipate that it will yet constitute one of the most remarkable pages in the history of our own times.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

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AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad Guaranteed)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,600 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,021 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,066,604 26.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3195. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. below Spruce street.
Through bills of lading given in connection with C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLA COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLIN BREST.
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PRICE OF PASSAGE
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TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the tinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line unnecessary risks from transit by English railways crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble expense.
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Freight is HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LO RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route mend it to the public as the most desirable mediu carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expen transfer.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMS LINE FOR
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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
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Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connections at Alexandria from the most direct route

UNLOOKED FOR.

A Rhinoceros Breaks from His Cage—The Bellicose Pachyderm Carries Terror among the Bevines of a Country Village—Exciting Chase and Final Capture.

From the Cincinnati (N. Y.) Courier.

On Monday last, while the keepers employed in the care of the large collection of animals comprising Van Amburgh's great Golden Menagerie were engaged in taking the beasts from the permanent dens and cages in which they had been confined during the winter months, within the large and substantial building on the Star Ridge farm, situated on the hill west of Brewster's Station, and were placing them in the new and elegant cages prepared for their annual summer tour, a scene took place which for a time struck consternation, if not terror, in the hearts of all who witnessed it. It appears that the rhinoceros, which as the only one in the United States, and which forms one of the unique attractions of the menagerie, has been allowed to disport himself in a large box stall, some fourteen feet square, formed of a double thickness of four-inch oat plank. He liked his quarters, which were roomy, warm, and comfortable, and, enjoying himself, he had contrived to wax fat and increase his already enormous proportions, the natural results of a tranquil mind, good grub, and a clear conscience. It became necessary, however, to remove him from his snuggery to the close confines of his travelling palace, and preparations were made accordingly.

The portable den was dragged in front of his winter quarters, which stands on the left of the building; just beyond is a large door, twelve feet wide, leading out into the stock yard, and at the extreme end of the building there is another door, opening on a field, and from which there is a fine view of Peach pond, about a quarter of a mile away. After the den had been placed in the proper position, the keepers commenced "stirring up" the huge beast with goads, etc., with the view of making him "get up and get" into it. It was sometime before he could be prevailed upon to stir, for, as the good book says, "he regardeth iron as as straw," but at last he made a sudden dive through the entrance, with his enormous snout, pushing the cage several feet from him, and making a rush out of his den into the door of the building. He paused a moment and looked about him. He plainly saw that he was master of the situation and "monarch of all he surveyed," but hesitated how to avail himself of his newly acquired liberty. He did not pause long; his bright eye caught a glimpse of the shining waters of Peach pond, upon which the bright beams of the April sun were playing, and without further hesitation he girded up his loins, and with a loud bellow, "made for it."

Out of the door, through the field, over the fence he went like an immense india-rubber, steel-plated monster, knocking fences into splinters, and spreading terror among the cows, calves, and other peaceful bovines who were pastured near, and made a "straight streak" for the pond. The keepers stood for a moment aghast. There were twenty thousand dollars cutting across the lots at full speed, and where he would bring up or how they should secure him or bring him back was a puzzle they could not solve. And then the mischief he might do! Langworthy, the lion king, was the first to recover his presence of mind, and rushing to the elephant's room, he called the deg "Jack," ever near his companion Tippoo Sahib, and pointed out the truant brute.

Jack comprehended what was required of him instantly, and giving a hoarse bark started off in full chase, followed by keepers, grooms and stable-boys, and all hands. By this time Mr. Rhinoceros had reached the pond, and was already laving his huge sides in its placid water, and disporting himself in a most joyous and demonstrative manner. As soon as the dog had reached the lake the rhinoceros made for deeper water, which he gained soon, and then, taking a dive, was lost to view beneath the surface. For several minutes nothing was seen of him. The men stood on the banks with despairing looks, and the dog circled round and round, searching for him in vain. At last his gigantic head came spouting up some two hundred yards off, and Jack, with a loud yelp, paddled after him.

The rhinoceros remained still until Jack arrived within a few feet of him, and then "went for him," intending, no doubt, to finish him with his horn; but Jack stood his ground—or his water—and as the beast came close to him, he dexterously got out of the way, and, swinging round, got Mr. Rhino by the ear! This was a piece of strategy entirely unanticipated by the animal, and he did not seem to know what to make of it; he tried to shake the dog off, but without success, nor could he get at him with his horn or ponderous jaws, and after a vain struggle to get rid of his persistent enemy, at last allowed himself to be persuaded to take the back track, and was thus, after a considerable time, gently led to the shore, a ladder if not a wiser beast. By this time the men had supplied themselves with strong ropes, with which they succeeded in trammeling him in such a manner that they were at last enabled to get the animal back to the building, and finally, by tempting him with a savory dish of some two bushels of turnips and meal induced him to enter his den, the ponderous bars of which were firmly secured, and he was thus made fast for summer. When next he runs away we hope we may be there to see, for a runaway rhinoceros is somewhat of a novelty.

GENERALITIES.

Rough on the Preachers.

From the Georgetown (Colorado) Miner, July 6.

The practice of plagiarism is becoming so common in journalistic and ministerial circles as to furnish cause for a feeling of profound disgust with any and all who may have regard for themselves or the literature of our land. In a late issue of the New York *Herald* we find a report of a sermon delivered in that city by the Rev. T. E. Kenrick, of Cincinnati, which for downright plagiarism beats anything we have seen in a long time. The reverend gentleman spoke from the text, "Hell: Three Reasons Why," and we mean to say that if the speaker expects to continue his wholesale literary thefts he had best inform himself regarding the customs of the locality in question. A goodly portion of the sermon may be found in the first pages of "Dr. Gunn's Domestic Physician," in the article headed "Hope," prepared for Gunn's work by Dr. Jordan, of the Indianapolis *Gazette*, who stole the language from one of Prentice's well-known essays.

Random Shooting.

From the Roxbury (Mass.) Journal, July 10.

While a party of ladies and gentlemen were on the top of a house in Kearsarge avenue, viewing the fireworks in different quarters on the evening of the 5th, two of the gentlemen were struck by minnie bullets at the same instant—the one in the arm, the other in the leg. The bullets came smartly against them, but their force was too far gone to penetrate the flesh, and they dropped at the feet of those they had struck, where they were picked up. Neither had been fired from a rifle, as their shape was not changed. It is probable that they were in a cartridge with which some careless boy had loaded and discharged a gun. They undoubtedly carried death with them to any one whom they might have encountered before their propulsive power had left them, and it would have been as marvellous as melancholy if the gallant hero of the Kearsarge, who was one of the gentlemen struck, had escaped the dangers of his profession to be brought down in this way.

English Railway Slaughters.

The people of this country, for some reason or other, labor under the delusion that the railroad system of England is the most perfect in the world, and that it furnishes better protection to life and limb than the American system. We are led to have serious doubts on this subject, from the record of accidents that are daily occurring at the London railway stations, and on the various lines of railway in Great Britain. The *Pall Mall Gazette* characterizes some of the stations as slaughter-houses, where people are daily butchered. Within a week no less than five or six persons were killed outright, and seven or eight badly injured, in attempting to get on and off the railway cars as they enter or go out of the stations. The matter has been the subject of considerable newspaper discussion on the other side. It ought to be a subject of congratulation, considering the miserable arrangements provided at some of the railroad stations in town, that so few people are injured.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Flag Unfurled.

The national flag was unfurled at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 4th of July, for the first time since it was taken down in 1861. The place selected was the favorite hotel, the resort of those who were in the habit of frequenting that famous watering place during the war, and who have since supposed that the Rebellion was only passing through a season of suspended animation. The proprietors having given their consent, the old flag was brought from its long hiding place, and the band played the unfamiliar airs, "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," and the day was one of such rejoicings as the frequenters of the Springs had not known for many a day. Of the four or five hundred guests at the house, much the greater number were from the South, and, with the exception of a few representatives of Baltimore blood, they accepted the situation with a good grace.

—Florida has admitted a negro to the bar.

—Hartford is to have a $25,000 skating rink.

—Northern Mississippi is overrun with Western commercial travellers.

—An Ohioan surprised burglars into leaving him a team worth $500.

—The "New York direct by water" excitement is dying out in St. Louis.

—A Michigoose, married a fortnight since, has already applied for a divorce.

MARRYING A FORTUNE.

A Life-Story from the Courts—Matrimony Under a Parent's Ban—The Wife in a Mud-house, and the Husband Cut Off with a Paltry Thousand.

From the N. Y. Sun of this morning.

After a prolonged litigation, the last will and testament of Mrs. Anna Maria Forman has finally been adjudged valid by the general term of the Supreme Court of this district. A case more interesting and novel has not often been presented to the public.

Mrs. Forman before her marriage was the pet child of a kind and indulgent father, who educated her at the most fashionable boarding schools. She married Mr. Forman in 1851, being then forty-three years of age, and he a trifle over forty-eight, after a commonplace courtship of years. She married him at the suggestion of her father, and certainly without any enthusiastic love on either side. Her father died in 1855, but before his death he gave her all his property, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000. She made a will in 1855 after her father's death, by which she gave her husband the bulk of her estate. Up to this time she and her husband appear to have agreed very well, but they had no children, and never had any.

THE WIFE'S LOVE FOR HER HUSBAND DIMINISHES.

Four years later, in 1859, with less affection for her husband, she made another will, in which she gave her husband less. Two years later, in August, 1861, her affections again underwent a change, and she made another will, by which she gave her husband still less. Six months later she executed the two papers in dispute, in which she gives her husband only a bare pittance of $1000. Although she had no children or descendants, she had collateral relatives and one half-sister, Mrs. Haviland, who is her heir-at-law.

THE MODEL HUSBAND.

Mr. Forman appears to have been at the time of his marriage a cool, calculating, circumspect man, without vices or virtues to excite or attract the attention of men or women, with little education and little means, and at the time of his marriage and for some years afterwards engaged in a business which of all others was least calculated to add to or expand the ideas that he had. He quit business in 1858, and thereafter devoted himself to the management of his wife's estate.

THE ABUSED WIFE.

Mrs. Forman not only despised, distrusted, and hated her husband—*she feared him.* There is no doubt that soon after the execution of the contested instrument, she was in dread of her husband, and of the servants whom she thought he might control. It is a fair inference that these feelings towards her husband led her to execute the papers which gave her husband the $1000 inheritance. There is no doubt that she intended by them to prevent her husband from getting any more. Mrs. Forman complained often that he married her for her money, and that he did not pay her as much attention as he did the servants in the kitchen. During the last years of her life they occupied separate rooms, and the wife passed her days in lonely seclusion. She was often one or more occasions reminded of the apparent kindness and affectionate attentions of her husband. She answered by saying, "Yes, a man may smile, and smiling be a villain."

SENT TO A PRIVATE MADHOUSE.

The last two years of her life she passed in a private madhouse, where she was taken by her husband, aided by the police, without any shadow of authority for the deed or cause for the proceeding, without advising with her friends and her relatives, and without even a certificate of her physician or of any physician. There she was kept six months without seeing any of her intimate friends or relatives.

THE WILL CONTESTED.

After her death the will, excluding the husband from everything but the $1000, was admitted to probate by the Surrogate. The decision of the Surrogate was appealed from to the Supreme Court on several grounds, the most important of which was the insanity of Mrs. Forman at the time when she executed the last will, and that the instruments were not attached in the manner prescribed by law.

CONCLUSION.

Judge Sutherland delivered the opinion of the Court yesterday, confirming the decree of the Surrogate, Justices Barnard and Cardozo concurring. In his written opinion, his Honor bitterly condemns the husband and his selfish motives, which the learned Judge declares to be such that he does not believe his testimony unless corroborated by other witnesses. Referring to the capacity of the testatrix to make her will when the two papers were executed, he says, "A *monomaniac* or partially insane person may make a will. A believer in witches and witchcraft, in spiritualism, or in the doctrines of Mahomet, *may make a will.*"

The case, it is said, is to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

CRIME.

Another Bank Robbery in New York.

For the past two weeks a tall and gentlemanly-appearing stranger has called at the Seamen's Bank for Savings, No. 78 Wall street, to inquire in regard to the rate of interest allowed by the bank upon its special deposits. It was his practice to feign great ignorance in relation to banking matters, and allege that "he came to arrange a deposit for an aged widow lady." Such information as he seemed to desire was given freely by the officers of the institution, and on Monday afternoon the gentlemanly stranger again called in company with a confederate. Both men advanced into the President's offices, and while one chief engaged the conversation of the officer in charge of the bank, the other quietly seized the cashier's box and slipped it under his coat. The box contained upwards of $35,000 in bonds and stocks, and when the robbers left the bank, after politely thanking the President for his information in regard to special deposits, the Cashier, Mr. Henry P. Marshall, discovered his loss. Detective Elder, of the Central Station, was at once called in, and, after learning the facts, started on the trail of the thieves. Yesterday morning word came to the bank that a box containing bonds and stocks could be found at No. 15 Howard street. On arriving at the place mentioned Mr. Marshall received from a man the lost box and upwards of $25,000 of bonds not negotiable. The man from Howard street, whose story Mr. Marshal believes, states that he saw the box for the first time in his entry, and noticing Mr. Marshall's name upon many of the papers, found his address in the directory, and gave him information.

—Western Texas has exported a quarter of a million head of cattle this year.

—Two children of fifteen and thirteen tried to get married in Des Moines lately.

—The old Confederate soldiers of Memphis have organized a mutual relief society.

—A young German of Boston popped the question to his beloved in Vienna per cable.

—A Kansas reader of the Declaration began with "Know all men by these presents."

—Cheyenne grows mushrooms that weigh a pound. Of course—it's a mushroom city.

—The lobster canning establishment at Mount Deseret, Me., is putting up 4000 cans daily.

—An Illinois gentleman, who farms 40,000 acres, has 5000 in corn and 3000 in wheat, all in very fine condition.

—The fishing at Au-sau-au-quot-au-son-go-mon-go-ton-go lake, in Oxford county, Me., is reported as first-rate.

—The faro dealers in the White Pine country are about to test the constitutionality of the law licensing gambling.

—The Boston frog pond is to be removed into the Coliseum, and a hotel and cottages erected inside for a summer resort.

—A man in Omaha has been challenged by another in Sacramento to a four months' duck-shooting match for $10,000.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 260 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 1165

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, 1265 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH S. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, will leave Reading at 5:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:10 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 12:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:59 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET, is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwf1m H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 12:00 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:20 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 8:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 5:40 and 6:20 P. M.	
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1869.

Some months ago, a philanthropic German who decidedly objected to the bad habit some physicians had got into of pronouncing people dead when their animation is only suspended, exhibited a sort of catalepsy coffin, in which he was triumphantly buried alive to the great delight and delectation of the public. Only one little incident occurred to lessen the excitement created by the exhibition, and this was that the exhibitor invariably came up alive. "Burying alive" was so safe an amusement that it soon ceased to attract. In vain he announced himself in Hoboken, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and where not; when people saw there was no danger in it, they began to draw off. If he had fainted once, or come up a little pale, or had to be dragged out, he might have gained more admirers. But he invariably came up to time, making his appearance at the top of the wooden chimney that conducted from the surface of the ground to the lid of the coffin, with a punctuality that argued well for his sense of duration. He and his cataleptic coffin have long since vanished from the realm of New York amusements. Another cataleptic competitor is now in the field, however. This gentleman is Mr. Im. Pfeiffer, of Copenhagen, and his invention is called a "Vitalmeter." A "private" exhibition is to be given to-morrow night at Room No. 24, Cooper Union, and an ante-private exhibition has already been given, at which Mr. Pfeiffer was buried with great success. Though engaged in such a mortuary business, Mr. Pfeiffer is a live newspaper man. As he himself says, he has been repeatedly buried alive, and with the happiest results, and he anticipates that ere long no corpse will be without its corresponding vitalmeter.

Mayor A. Oakey Hall is a funny man—a very funny man. So tickled was he with the idea of the yacht Dauntless crossing the ocean in less than thirteen days, that he ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired in the park. There they were blazing away all the afternoon, stunning the ears of business men, and setting every one wondering what was the matter. An international affair, truly, and well worthy the waste of all that powder. The *Sun* newspaper, too, which lately threatened young Mr. Bennett because it believed him to be the instigator of stabs given the *Sun* in the columns of the *Evening Telegram*, has come out glaringly descriptive of his triumphs, and hails the achievements of the Dauntless as worthy to be compared with the submarine cable or the Union Pacific Railroad. The *Telegram*, by-the-by, is very much scandalized by the attaches of the *Herald*. These interesting young gentlemen vow that they are engaged to work for the latter paper only, and that they are compelled to work for both or to lose their situations. The *Telegram* is the *Herald's* pet child, and whatever is prepared for the latter paper by its reporters and is crowded from its columns, makes its way sooner or later into the columns of the former. Special correspondence, and reports of a special nature, for which separate contracts were made, are often written for the *Herald* and crowded out. Instead of finding their way into the waste-basket, they find their way into the *Evening Telegram*, and the indignant reporter is annoyed to discover that he is working for two papers and receiving a salary from only one. In short, the *Telegram* is a sort of waste-pipe leading off from the *Herald* establishment. Whatever runs off from the big paper trickles into the little one, and sometimes the water in the waste-pipe is very dirty indeed.

The House of Detention for witnesses is one of the humbuggiest isms of the city. It is, as its name implies, a place of abode for witnesses, whose presence at the required time it is necessary to make certain. Those thus detained are treated little better than prisoners. Sometimes they are kept for weeks, sometimes to months, compelled to associate with the garbage of the city—people who, if they are not criminals themselves, have dwelt among criminals, and whose language and manners belong to the etiquette of the hulks. To decent men and women—and it occasionally happens that decent people are compelled to this companionship—such an ordeal is but little better than the experience of the chain-gangs abroad, in which, as at the frightful *bain* at Brest, a criminal of culture and refinement, condemned to the *travaux forces* for life, is coupled with some ruffian Hercules who tortures him with the despotism of an obscene tyrant. Only, in the case of the luckless man or women retained as a witness in our House of Detention, there is no criminality to justify such association. A gentleman has just been liberated from that semi-prison who declares that while there he was treated like a felon for doing his duty, that the meals are positively not fit to eat, and that there is not even enough of what is provided. Then, on the other hand, the keeper of the House of Detention might aver, with a good deal of truth, that most of the characters boarded and lodged there are very "rough" indeed. The women, in too many cases, are "no better than they should be," and the men are infinitely worse. The sexes, it is true, are separated from each other; but the promiscuous manner in which the young and old of the same sex are forced to herd together, without other means of passing the time than gossip and the work which Satan finds for idle hands, produces some of the very worst results. Hence the House of Detention, as at present managed, is not a success.

"Wash me in the steep-down gulfs of liquid flame!" exclaimed "Othello" after he had rumpled "Desdemona" with the pillow; and the most expeditious way of doing this would have been to put him in a tenement-house and immediately set fire to it. Oh, those tenement-houses! However low down I may get in the world, grant that I may be kept out of a New York tenement-house. I don't ask to die in a brown-stone front, surrounded by the regality of Fifth avenue or Murray Hill, but I *do* ask that my last breath may not be drawn in the "Barracks," or the "Colony," or "Babble Row," or "Cockroach Hall"—all tenement-houses of the first water. These localities are bad enough, but there is a worse locality still, and that is on the east side of Sixth avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. What is it? you will ask. It is an immense tenement-house, 1 answer, six stories high, and furnishing "homes" for nearly two hundred people. In fact, it is a human honeycombed hell, where "poverty, hunger and dirt," starvation, nakedness, and misery, are the devilish little bees stinging one another with perpetual torment. The cellars are crypts of rubbish, where rats hold court and every variety of filth is generated. The ground floor is a liquor saloon, where instalments of spontaneous combustion are laid in with every tumbler of benzine that is swallowed. The dark and narrow stairways are rather spirals leading up what looks like a murky wooden wall. The stairs are so rotten that they wear away piecemeal as the foot ascends. In every two rooms a family is crowded, and for most of these two rooms fourteen dollars a month are paid. The upper rooms are not provided with water, and the sinks in the lower rooms diffuse the smell of death when death comes loathsomely. Reaching the top floor, the exit to the roof is by a rickety ladder whose slender rungs would scarcely bear a hundred pounds' weight. A tenement-house like this is nothing but tinder-wood, and its inhabitants are unrecognized martyrs at the stake. It burns and shrinks up some fine night, and two hundred human souls are numbered with the dead and dying, while culpable building inspectors, like modern Neros, feast and fool their time away before the flames.

There are those who are fond of announcing, as a fact known only to themselves and a few others, that Mr. Raymond's death has materially diminished the circulation of the daily *Times*. Mr. Raymond's loss is felt, of course—felt upon the newspaper no less than in the society of which he was so brilliant and influential a member. But, in a world like this, no man is indispensable, be his position what it may; and the time having arrived for Mr. Raymond to be withdrawn from these scenes, his decease will of course, in time, channel a way for the right man. It is understood that George William Curtis was offered the position, and that he refused it. Although he has had an abundance of newspaper experience, Mr. Curtis is a too purely literary man to be fitted for the editorship of a newspaper like the *Times*. His intellect is cast in too refined a mould, and his long connection with monthly and weekly publications has, of course, engendered habits of thought and action that are not precisely those of the live journalist. He is, besides, of too poetic and sympathetic a nature to steer, with satisfaction to himself, through the thousand and one roughnesses which beset the responsible editor of a big daily. It requires a coarser and more robust intellect, and more "cheek." It is very rarely that you meet with the artistic and the practical man-of-business temperament united in the same nature. Mr. Curtis possesses the first of these, but not the last, and knowing probably both his weakness and his strength, has done well in remaining in the position which he has graced so long.

ALI BABA.

RAILROADS IN THE FAR WEST.

The following letter was received by Jay Cooke & Co. from W. Milnor Roberts, a prominent civil engineer, and one of the commission sent out by Jay Cooke & Co. to examine a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company eastward from Puget Sound. In passing over the Union Pacific Railroad, he makes the following flattering report:—

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, 1869.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.—Gentlemen:—We arrived here yesterday morning by stage, twenty-eight miles from the railroad station "Deseret," changed the day we left Omaha to "Wintah," after a prominent range of snow mountains, in sight of which we were nearly all day of the 16th. The view of these snow-clad summits, standing at an elevation of eleven or twelve thousand feet above the sea, is both beautiful and grand.

The railroad from Omaha to Cheyenne, 516 miles, is equal, in all respects, to the best of our first-class Eastern roads, and superior to most of them on account of its easy grades. On this whole distance the road is remarkably smooth, so that it is easier to write as the cars are going than on any railroad I know of. Nearly the whole of it is ballasted with fine gravelly material. It is all prairie land, and all the way in the valley of the Platte river or its branches. At "North Platte," 291 miles from Omaha, the line takes the valley of the South Platte, and runs on the north side of it to "Julesburg," 377 miles from Omaha. Thence it follows the "lodge-pole" fork of the South Platte to "Pine Bluffs," 473 miles from Omaha. It then passes across an easy "divide" over to the waters of "Crow creek," another tributary of the South Platte, and descends to Cheyenne, 516 miles from Omaha. Omaha, the starting point, is 760 feet above the sea; Cheyenne is 5921 feet above the sea; so that the total rise is 4961 feet in 516 miles, or an average of 9 6-10 feet per mile; the maximum rise for short distances being 35 feet per mile, excepting that in getting out from Omaha there is at present a grade of 62 feet per mile, which, however, on the completion of the bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, now in progress, will be reduced to about 40 feet per mile, and which, occurring at an important city, is not of much moment. Practically, the railroad from Omaha to Cheyenne is a straight line for 516 miles, with ruling grades below 30 feet per mile, and averaging about 10 feet per mile. This entire distance is a grass country, but most of the way it may be cultivated, and produce spring wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, etc. At present it is virgin soil, ranged over by antelopes, occasional Indians and emigrants, and latterly by the railroad, and now dotted with railroad villages about every fifteen miles, these villages as yet depending wholly on the railroad employes and the travel by rail, no local trade existing along the route till we reach Cheyenne, where the stage road runs to "Denver," 110 miles off.

As far as Cheyenne we were honored with the company of ex-Secretary Seward and his family. At Cheyenne he was welcomed by a crowd and a band of music; and here he bade our party farewell, intending to proceed to Denver, and afterwards to the Pacific.

Cheyenne bears somewhat the same relation to the passage of the Black Hills range of the Rocky Mountains that Altoona bears to the Allegheny range on the Pennsylvania Central Road; only, however, in this, that at Cheyenne the grade increases, and continues gradually increasing to the pass of the mountain at the summit at Sherman; the highest point attained by the railroad anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean—Sherman being 8235 feet above the sea.

But here the resemblance ceases. The ascent of the Black Hills, from Cheyenne to Sherman, a distance of 33 miles, is entirely different from that on the Allegheny slope. In the 33 miles the rise is 2314 feet, or an average of 70 feet per mile, and the maximum at any point 85 feet per mile. But in attaining this easy ascent there is no heavy crest, no deep fills, the deepest cuts only about 20 feet, and no tunnels, and on the very top, at Sherman, it so happens that there is a slight depression, requiring an embankment about four feet high.

I watched this portion of the line critically all the way, although it was by moonlight, in company with Dr. Claxton, looking from the hind platform of the hinder car, and I was particularly struck with the fact that there is little more work on these 33 miles than on the route approaching Cheyenne from the East, and no appearance of a mountain ascent. Such is this remarkable pass.

In fact, it was not necessary that even this summit should be passed by the railroad, for the Laramie Fork, as well as the main North Fork of the Platte, cuts through the Black Hills, and could have been followed with regularly ascending grades, though on more circuitous and more costly routes. Where the line now crosses the Laramie west of the Black Hills, it is 7123 feet above the sea, or 1112 feet lower than the Sherman summit; and at the crossing of the North Platte, west of the Black Hills, it is only 6477 feet above the sea, or 1658 feet below Sherman.

These features are not generally understood by our people in the East. On the entire distance, 780 miles from Omaha to Sherman, on the highest summit passed between the two oceans, the work is absolutely trifling, the curves of the easiest kind, and the grades are as above stated.

From the Sherman summit, descending the slopes of the Black Hills, the work is heavier and the grades somewhat undulating, the maximum descending grade being 86 feet per mile for about ten miles into the valley of the Laramie. The general range of the height of grade above the sea, from the Laramie, crossing 23½ miles west of Sherman to Green river, is from 7000 to 6000 feet in a distance of 274 miles, between Laramie and Green river, with no very heavy work at any point. At Green river the grade is 6112 feet above the sea, and at the Aspen summit, 92½ miles further west, it is 7463 feet. Aspen is the second highest summit on the Union Pacific Road, and it is 772 feet lower than Sherman, at a point 939 miles from Omaha. At Deseret, or *Wintah* now, we left the cars to go over to Salt Lake City, 28 miles south of the railroad, by stage over a tolerably good road, which we passed in a little less than six hours, between 1 and 7 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, June 17.

I will not take time to write a description of this curious city, or of the little incidents attending our journey and stay here since yesterday morning. I prefer to generalize a little in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, as far as we have passed over it.

It is a good, well-located and well-constructed railroad in most of the distance from Omaha to *Wintah*, 1024 miles. From Piedmont west for about 90 miles the track was hastily laid during the winter, and at a number of points trestle-work still supplies the place of the more permanent bridge structures which are in process of erection; but it will require only a short time and no large expenditure of money to make it as good as the best in the country. We made very good time over even the worst parts of it, with no extraordinary motion of the cars. I could take notes comfortably on the very roughest portions. I can have no doubt, therefore (having been over all excepting 60 miles of the Union Pacific), that the whole 1084 miles will, in a very short time, be equal throughout to the best roads in the East.

Respecting the business to be done on these one thousand and eighty-four miles, it is obvious that it must be almost wholly *through* travel and transportation. There can be no local trade or travel excepting what may come in from Denver, at Cheyenne, and from Salt Lake City, at Wintah, or that vicinity. Branch railroads will be at once constructed to both Denver and Salt Lake City. At all other points the only business must be such as arises from the working of the road, nothing more.

After some years the country between Omaha and Cheyenne will be settled and cultivated, and thus create local business; but beyond Cheyenne the nature of the ground is such that very little settlement can take place in the present age, a large portion of the distance being sage desert and alkali plains. Concerning the through trade and travel I am not yet prepared to speak.

As to snow, my opinion is, from the best data I have been able to gather, that the snow difficulty on the Black Hills, and on the Union Pacific line (less miles) generally, has been greatly exaggerated in the newspapers, and that it will not prove to be so very formidable. Last winter was, however, a favorable one; less snow than usual fell, and the railroad was obstructed for several weeks; but it is to be considered that the track was being laid in the dead of winter, and that there was not time to perfect all the appliances for guarding against the snow or for removing it from the cuts. There will be more or less trouble from snows every winter, doubtless; but I feel constrained to come to the conclusion that, with first-class snow-ploughs and good management the difficulty from snow between Omaha and Promontory Point will be little if any greater than on some of the New England railroads. All our party are well, and perfectly harmonious.

Very truly yours,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Last evening one of the Harbor police found an unknown woman drowned in the Schuylkill at Girard avenue bridge. She is 5 feet 5 inches in height, black hair; had on a plaid grey poplin dress; brown hat, trimmed with Scotch plaid; red and white bow around the neck; hymn-book in the pocket of her dress, with the inscription:—"Bertha Crowell to Mary Crowell." On her left hand was a plain gold ring with the initials, "A. E. D. to B. C." A gold bracelet was also on her left wrist. The policeman's attention was attracted to the spot by the deceased woman's shoes, hoop-skirt, and stockings on the bank of the river. The body was fully identified this morning as that of Miss Mary Crowell, aged eighteen years, who left her home on Wallace street, above Ninth, about two weeks ago, since which time she had been residing on Eighth street, below Walnut.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT ATLANTIC CITY.—The Board of Officers of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves held a meeting at their headquarters, at Eighth and Vine streets, last evening. The committee reported favorably upon the regiment leaving the city for one week's encampment at Atlantic City. The date of departure is July 31st, and the proposition is to remain in camp for one week. There will be a grand military hop on August 2d, at the United States Hotel, given in honor of the Zouaves.

ATTACKED ON FAIRMOUNT BASIN.—Horace Burkhardt, sixteen years of age, living at No. 2129 Brandywine street, last evening was attacked on the Fairmount basin by a fellow who inflicted five stabs about his body. The injured boy succeeded in escaping from his assaulter by rolling down the hill. He then proceeded to a neighboring drug store, where he had his wounds dressed. Fortunately, none of them were dangerous. He imagines that he was mistaken for another party.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the new building of the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, north of Chesnut, will open for private inspection by those to whom invitations have been sent for that purpose. Some fifteen hundred of these were distributed, each admitting ladies in company with the holders, and consequently a brilliant assemblage may be anticipated. His Honor Mayor Fox will be present, and preside over whatever proceedings take place.

CARD.—We have been requested to publish the following acknowledgment:—

The undersigned thankfully acknowledges the receipt, "for the use and amusement of the boys at the Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg," of the base-ball caps, bats, and balls, presented by members of the Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia. J. FRANCIS BOURNS,
Philada., July 15, 1869. General Secretary, etc.

STOLE A CARPET-BAG.—Last evening, John Smith went into a drinking-saloon, at Sixth and Lombard streets, with a carpet-bag, containing some wearing apparel. Isaac Tysen (colored) took advantage of the temporary absence of Smith and ran off with the carpet-bag. Isaac was captured and subsequently held by Alderman Carpenter for trial.

BOARDING-HOUSE ROBBED.—The boarding-house of Mr. Henry Kerner, No. 2008 Coates street, was robbed yesterday morning by a boarder of a silver watch, with the initials "C. P." on the case, a coat, a pair of pants, and a vest, which had been taken from the trunk of a fellow boarder. The supposed thief left the house very mysteriously.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—Edward Morrow, forty years of age, living at Thirty second and Ludlow streets, fell out of a third-story window this morning, and was injured so badly that his life is despaired of. He is lying at the hospital, where he was taken. It is supposed that he was asleep at the window.

FOUND ADRIFT.—A large skiff, painted white outside, lead color inside, with a red water-line, with a portion of the stern disabled, was picked up last night by the Harbor police in the Delaware. An owner is wanted at the police station at Front and Noble streets.

INTO CAMP.—To-morrow the Grey Reserves Regiment of this city go to Cape May, to encamp there for eight days. Colonel James N. Latta will command them. On Monday evening next a grand hop will be given in their honor. They go in their full strength.

A SAFE FOUND BROKEN OPEN.—A small iron safe was found in Latimer street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, this morning. It had been broken open, and is supposed to have been rifled of its contents. It is at the Fifth District Station awaiting an owner.

A SHOE THIEF.—William Griffin (colored) was arrested last night for the larceny of two pairs of shoes from the Baltimore steamer lying at Chesnut street wharf. He was taken before Recorder Givin, who held him in $600 bail for trial.

Political.

—Sam Cary positively refused to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship, which was tendered him as a compromise. He wanted the Governorship or nothing. He got nothing.

—Bart Smith, of Hamilton county, indignantly withdrew his name as a candidate for Attorney-General from the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, as soon as General Rosecrans was nominated for Governor. Smith threatens to bolt the nomination.

—The New York *Democrat* praises the house carpenters for inserting the word "white" in their constitution, thus excluding negroes from their trade organization. The *Democrat's* party should amend the first chapter of Genesis thus:—"So God created *white* man in his own image."

—The committee appointed by the late New York State Temperance Convention met in the Crescent House, Saratoga, Monday last, and announced their intention of demanding from the next Legislature a law which will enable the majority of the legal voters of any town, city, village, or ward to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors therein.

—The friends of Senator Cameron and his son-in-law, Mr. Wayne McVeigh, assert that their recent visit to Washington was not for the purpose of persuading President Grant to offer the Attorney-Generalship to Mr. McVeigh; and that during the brief interview with President Grant, the only matter discussed was the probability of the President's visit to Long Branch, and the best route to go from there to the West (of course the Pennsylvania Railroad was recommended), and the future of the Pennsylvania fall elections. No allusion, they assert, was made to Mr. B. H. Brewster, or to any of the President's Cabinet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* says of the late election:—"The enemy is routed; but the articles of peace are not signed. Prudence! caution! silence! If we would gather the fruits of this victory, we must evince the wisdom of serpents and the harmlessness of doves. Shout your paans until your throats grow sore—but nothing more! At the convenient season we can rectify mistakes, correct abuses, and apportion to every man his due. We are not yet in the Union. While our leaders are settling the terms of peace and receiving the enemy's surrender, it becomes the rank and file to stand by their guns, and in silence await the word of command. An imprudent word now may cost years of trouble.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

HUNTER.—On the 14th instant, of inflammation of the brain, ANNA G. BENSON, infant daughter of James R. and Antoinette Hunter.
Interment from the residence of her parents, No. 1912 Oxford street, on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. 55

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
4000 SOLD THIS SEASON.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
The most valuable invention of the age,
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR,
(patented June 16, and September 15, 1868), will *freeze water into solid ice.* Its temperature can be regulated to either above or below the freezing point. "*The Davis Refrigerator*" will produce a colder degree of temperature and *use less ice* than any refrigerator ever made. In any one or all of the combined qualities *we challenge the world* to produce its equal. It differs from all others in construction, circulation of air, and manner of applying the ice. The current of pure, cold, dry air is maintained without the introduction of external air. *It is ever pure,* and therefore requires no artificial appliances such as are used in refrigerators devoid of the necessary cold atmosphere. No one thing partakes of the odor of the other. Fruit, poultry, and game have been completely preserved in it, without freezing, for *sixty days* and upwards. Its temperature is colder by fifteen to twenty degrees than any other (an enormous difference), *the air is wholly dry,* the moisture being frozen. It is in daily working order, and the public are *invited to see it do* (the freezing included) all that is promised for it.
J. S. WORMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.
SOLE DEPOT AT
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
7 11 hstu 1 5 6p PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

Capture of a Gang of Counterfeiters—Another Cuban Filibustering Expedition Fitting Out—United States Attorney Pierrepont to Thwart it.

SENATOR GRIMES' EASTERN TOUR

FROM NEW YORK.

Capture of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Mr. Merritt, of Elmira, while travelling between Cheyenne and Omaha last week, fell in with a counterfeiter, who attempted to pass a bogus $50 bill on him. Merritt subsequently obtained the confidence of the counterfeiter, and the result was his capture near Madison, Wisconsin, of two notoriously dangerous counterfeiters, the seizure of a large quantity of bogus notes, plates, dies, presses, etc. The counterfeiters were sent to Washington, and the detectives are after the rest of the gangs. These arrests and seizures are said to be the most important made for several years.

Committed Suicide.

John Williams, who applied last evening at the Central Police Station for lodgings, committed suicide by cutting his throat some time during the night. It is not known whence he came.

Another Cuban Expedition Fitting Out.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—District Attorney Pierrepont received a special despatch this A. M. from Washington, in which it is stated that the War Department has received positive information that another Cuban expedition is being rapidly fitted out in this city, and that a vessel at present lying in one of the Brooklyn docks has been chartered by the insurgents.

The despatch is accompanied by a special commission from the President to Mr. Pierrepont, under the eighth section of the neutrality act, empowering him to act in the matter as he deems best, and placing the whole of the naval and military forces of the city under his orders. Judge Pierrepont is taking active measures to discover the rendezvous of the insurgents, and has communicated with the commander of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. Marshal Barlow has also received a special despatch containing instructions in the matter.

FROM THE WEST.

News from Senator Grimes—His Health Bad—He Seeks its Recovery in Europe—Chicago's Ritualistic Troubles.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A private letter received in town yesterday, dated Paris, June 13, says the health of Senator Grimes is not so much improved as his friends hoped. He was about to start on a tour, hoping the change of air would restore him.

A short time since the vestrymen of Trinity Church, in this city, invited the Right Rev. Dr. Cummings, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, to preach. On Sunday before last he preached an anti-ritualistic sermon, in which he is said to have charged the present troubles in the Episcopal Church to the introduction of Cathedral worship. This remark was considered a reflection on the Bishop of this diocese, and he called upon Mr. Wright, the junior warden of Trinity Church, and advised him not to allow Dr. Cummings to occupy the pulpit.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

CAPE MAY, July 15—9 A. M.—Wind southeast. Foggy. Thermometer 69.
Long Branch. Southeast. Cloudy.
Atlantic City. East. Clear. Thermometer 72.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 34½@34½c. Flour declining, but is without decided change; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat easier, and prices favor buyers; sales of 26,000 bushels No. 2 at $1'48@1'49; red Western at $1'50; white Western, $1'65; and red Southern, $1'55. Corn firmer and active; sales of 75,000 bushels mixed Western at 92@95½c. Oats heavy; sales of 48,000 bushels Western at 80½@81. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32'25. Lard dull, and quotations are nominal. Whisky firm at $1'05.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W. Jersey 6s.. Monday....	90¾	200 sh Niagara Oil.. b10dat..2	3-16
$1300 Leh Con Ln.b5 80		100 sh Read R.s5.47	3-16
$1000 Pa 6s,3 se.c&p.10	6½	100 do....2d.47	3-16
$2000 C & A m 6s,89..	93½	100 do.....c.47	3-16
$1000 Leh gold 1....	96	100 do.....c.47	3-16
200 sh McClintock O	⅜	100 do....2d.47	3-16
35 sh Gr & Coats St	38½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2200 City 6s,New Is. cash..	100½	10 sh Del Div.....	50
$3000 Bel & D 3m 6s	80	1 sh West Bk.....	76
$1000 C & A 6s,89...	85½	100 sh Sch N Pf..b5.	21
$2000 Read 6s,'44-80	88¾	100 sh Read R.s30.47	3-16
50 sh Leh V.c&p.5.	56	1 sh Penna R....	57

THEATRICAL INFELICITIES.

How Mr. Tayleure Attempted to Macerate Mr. Dominick Murray.

To the Editor of the New York *World*.—Sir:—There are two sides to every story; and as Mr. Tayleure has by this time fully ventilated *his* version of this "wretched piece d'absurdite," I trust, in fairness, you will permit me to promulgate mine.

The real facts of the case are simply these:—On Tuesday last, while standing alone in the vestibule of Niblo's Theatre, I was accosted by Mr. Tayleure, who requested me to step aside into a corner—foolishly I did so. He then demanded of me an apology for having written him what he terms an insulting letter from England. I replied that whatever my letter might have been, it was fully justified by his cruel treatment of my wife, and very quietly, but very emphatically, declined to apologize. Whereupon, no witnesses being present, he suddenly seized me round the neck and tried not only to butt my face with his head, but also attempted to gouge me; in short, he meant to inflict upon me a serious injury. I contrived, however (by this time some twenty people being assembled), to escape from his grasp unharmed, excepting a slightly bruised eye, and asked him to stand out of the corner and fight fair—a proceeding he neither understood nor appreciated, as he adjourned to Jefferson Market Police Court (inquire of the clerk thereof), and sought to obtain a warrant against me for having assaulted him. You may conceive, therefore, my surprise and amusement upon reading yesterday, for the first time, his grandiloquent card, in which he very naively admits having assaulted me, a clear proof that his ethics upon the subject of assaults are about as consistent as those he recently applied to theatrical management.

In conclusion, I solemnly deny ever having sought, threatened, or menaced Mr. Tayleure, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatsoever. * * * *

Mr. Tayleure complains of my letter written to him at a distance of three thousand miles (why not publish the letter?); but when I assert and can fully prove that he has maliciously attempted to damage the private and professional reputation of an unoffending lady, my wife, who, trusting to his honor and integrity as a gentleman, had journeyed the said three thousand miles to fulfil an engagement deliberately proposed and entered into by him, I think I may with safety trust my own and my wife's cause to the verdict of the public, and ask whether any husband possessing one spark of feeling would, under such circumstances and in the face of such a wrong, have written more temperately than I did? If so, I will own I was in error and ought to have held my peace. But I am convinced no such man exists. I must apologize for having troubled your readers by reverting to this utterly contemptible business, and I should never have done so were it not that I should be sorry to think that any of my friends or the public, misled by the wildly exaggerated and wholly perverted reports that have been so freely circulated, might for a moment imagine I had all at once been transformed into a blackguard. Yours, etc.,

DOMINICK MURRAY.

Niblo's Theatre, July 12.

Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort has written the following letter to the editor of the *Reforme*:—

"My Dear Colleague:—I am informed at one and the same time that I am to be prosecuted for causing the introduction of the *Lanterne* into France, and that several lawyers are willing to take up my defense. I am much obliged, but I shall not defend myself. A man was employed to write against me in the *Patrie*. He now represents himself as my agent, and has got £80 worth of *Lanternes*, which he has sold in Paris. He is an agent of Government; but the whole affair is so transparent—so clearly contrived to keep me out of the Chamber—that I will not notice it save by the silence of disdain. This way of getting rid of a deputy of whom they are afraid is so honorable, delicate, and brave, that I wonder the Government has not employed it against all opposition members. It has plenty of police.

"HENRI ROCHEFORT."

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The President's Long Branch Visit—Dedication of the Boston Peabody Institute—The Virginia Senatorship—The Yerger Case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following general order has been issued to-day from the head-quarters of the army:—

First. By direction of the President, the following transfers, to fill vacancies in the infantry arm, are hereby announced:—

As Captains—Wm. L. Heldt, late of 3d Infantry, to the 3d Infantry; J. F. Kent, late of 3d Infantry, to the 3d Infantry; J. S. Poland, late of 3d Infantry, to the 6th Infantry; E. C. Woodruff, late of 7th Infantry, to the 12th Infantry; W. G. Rankin, late of 31st Infantry, to the 13th Infantry; A. W. Brown, late of 24th Infantry, to the 13th Infantry; G. H. Higbee, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 13th Infantry; J. H. Bradford, late of 26th Infantry, to the 22d Infantry; J. L. Smyth, late of the 10th Infantry, to the 23d Infantry.

As First Lieutenants—R. G. Heiner, late of the 29th Infantry, to the 1st Infantry; James Kernington, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 5th Infantry; W. H. Male, late of the 36th Infantry, to the 5th Infantry; G. Bassett, Jr., late of the 26th Infantry, to the 10th Infantry; J. Wagner, late of the 29th Infantry, to the 12th; J. P. Story, Jr., late of 34th Infantry, to the 12th; J. R. Mulliken, late of the 4th Infantry, to the 12th; T. H. Dibble, late of the 22d Infantry, to the 12th; E. H. Totten, late of the 34th Infantry, to the 13th; William Waterbury, late of the 19th Infantry, to the 13th; T. E. Lawson, late of the 21st Infantry, to the 13th; G. M. Bascom, late of the 17th Infantry, to the 13th, vice Codding, relieved at his own request; William G. McCaskey, late of the 22d Infantry, to the 20th; J. Elliott, late of 22d Infantry, to the 20th; W. T. Dodge, late of the 7th Infantry, to the 21st; T. J. Dunn, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 22d; P. W. Godd, late of the 5th, to the 22d; R. P. Strong, late of the 7th, to the 25th; G. M. Fleming, late of the 11th, to the 25th; Jacob Paullis, late of the 29th, to the 25th, vice Grimes, relieved at his own request.

As Second Lieutenants:—J. Stummel, late of 13d Infantry to 3d; S. H. Bogardus, 4th to 4th; N. Burtonk, 39th to 5th; D. G. Risley, 42d to 6th; C. E. Campbell, 42d to 4th; A. R. Egbert, 21st to 8th; J. G. King, 31st to 12th; J. C. Comer, 21st to 12th; W. H. Sloan, 11th to 12th; C. H. Leonard, 31st to 13th; W. A. Newton, 39th to 13th; W. H. Bower, 45th to 13th; P. Fitzpatrick, 43d to 13th; T. W. Lord, 43d to 20th; J. A. Yeckley, 44th to 20th; John Bannister, 43d to 20th; E. Trennock, 19th to 20th; T. H. E. Ebsteen, 18th to 21st; J. E. Marlin, 31st to 22d; Charles Hoy, 36th to 23d; J. W. Fairfield, 17th to 23d; P. T. Brodrick, 25th to 23d; T. Taylor, 2d to 25th.

Second. By direction of the President the following named Second Lieutenant of Infantry, now awaiting assignments, are hereby transferred to the cavalry and artillery arms:—

To the Cavalry—Frank W. Robinson, late of 19th Infantry, to 20th Cavalry; Wm. P. Hull, of 19th Inf., to 5th Cav.; P. P. Barnard, of 4th Inf., to 5th Cav.; C. C. De Rudio, of 2d Inf., to 7th Cav.; W. L. Ledgerwood, of 18th Inf., to 8th Cav.; Thomas B. Reed, of 20th Inf., to 9th Cav.; D. G. Swain, of 34th Inf., to 10th Cav.

To the Artillery—John Pope, Jr., late of 26th Inf., to the 1st Art.; J. A. A. Robinson, of 17th Inf., to 1st Art.; Nathaniel Wolf, of 34th Inf., to 2d Art.; A. W. Greely, of 24th Inf., to 2d Art.; Adalbert Fell, of 21st Inf., to 2d Art.; A. T. Abbott, of 28th Inf., to 3d Art.; Charles Heiner, of 2d Inf., to 3d Art.; G. D. Jennings, of 21st Inf., to 3d Art.; H. R. Anderson, of 6th Inf., to 4th Art.; George M. Harris, of 10th Inf., to 4th Art.; George E. Sage, 19th Inf., to 5th Artillery.

Third. The officers herein-named will report without delay, by letter, to the colonels of their regiments, and those not now on duty will join their posts. Those who are assigned to temporary duty will be ordered to their companies by the commanders of the departments in which they are serving, when they can be relieved without prejudice to the service. Those on signal duty will be at once relieved, and will join their companies without delay.

Personal.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington this morning.

Commissioner Delano will return on Monday next.

Visiting the President's Mansion.

A large number of the attendants at the Baltimore German Singing Festival are here to-day visiting the Executive Mansion and other places of interest.

Off for Long Branch.

The President and his family leave the capital at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Long Branch. They will occupy the suite of rooms prepared for the occasion at Stetson's.

Appointment.

Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, has been appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, under the convention with Peru of December 4, 1868, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country.

The Long Branch Party.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ex-Secretary Borie, who arrived here last evening for that purpose, will accompany the President in the steamer Tallapoosa, this evening, to Long Branch. It is understood that the President will be the guest of Mr. Borie while at Long Branch.

The Virginia Senatorship.

The attempt to make Doctor Sharpe, Grant's brother-in-law, Senator from Virginia, is not likely to succeed. Sharpe took a deep interest in the Wells party, and thereby incurred the bitter hostility of the Walker men. Some of the Federal office-holders in Virginia are urging Sharpe for the Senatorship, because it is understood his election would please the President. The members elect of the Legislature now here say he has no chance.

Commissioner Delano,

who has been absent for a week, will return on Monday. Several important vacancies which have occurred during his absence are all held in abeyance until his return.

The Decision

of Chief Justice Chase in the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Georgia case is expected to be announced this week. Yerger's counsel are confident of a favorable decision.

FROM NEW YORK.

More Pugilism.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Information of the fight between Blake and Goodman has been received here. It took place near Port Jervis, N. Y., was stubbornly contested throughout the twenty-three rounds, lasting one hour and forty minutes, and ended in Goodman winning. The stakes were $250 a side.

A Vessel Scuttled on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Two of the crew of the schooner Garry Owen, grounded near Cleveland on the 1st of July, are making affidavits before H. W. Hemans, British Consul, that the vessel was scuttled